FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PERONISTS ISSUE PAPER ON GOVERNMENT POLITICAL OPENING

FYO42224 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Mar 80 p 4 FY

[Text] The Justicialist Party [PJ] has released its opinion regarding the dialog that has been outlined by the armed forces, and it has stipulated that its participation will depend on the normalization of party activities and on the release of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

"This dialog," states the Peronist document, "cannot and must not be conditioned by the nature of the topics to be debated or by the arbitrary selection of interlocutors to be made by one of the sectors of our population.

"The object of the meeting," it adds, "must be the country's institutional normalization in accordance with the legal framework set down in the Constitution, and it must begin and end with the inclusion of authorities of the Argentine political parties in order that it may achieve sufficient authority and legitimacy to overcome old inconsistencies and unexplainable misunderstandings so that it can reach the formulation of an authentic and true democracy."

The document then states that "with this understanding and those stipulations the PJ, such as it has been and continues to be and precisely because it is an undeniable national reality which cannot be left out of any type of Argentine solution without again incurring the creation of empty structures, will be a necessary party to any type of project and dialog, whoever might attempt it, in order to overcome this crisis in which all of us are involved and to which all of us are committed."

The first part of the document, which is more than three pages long, contains a summary of the party's history since 1945, and it states that this history grants the party "sufficient moral authority to speak about the serious political times that we are experiencing."

It then refers to the process that began in 1976, and it asserts that the political, social and economic management of the process "has produced a serious crisis in our institutions which has never before been known in our history.

"Political activities having been banned," it continues, "each and every type of opposition and dissent having been silenced, with the imposition of a controlled system of justice, with the labor and student organizations disbanded and with the suppression of the essential rights guaranteed by our Constitution that grants the freedom to meet, to organize, to think and speak freely and to educate and to work. All that has been heard during the past 4 years is a long monologue channeled toward imposing an economy [economicista] style of life and toward the exclusion of the people from any type of participation in the nation's destiny."

It then asserts that "the result is the government's political isolation, its lack of popular support, internal discouragement and a loss of prestige in the international sphere. With its obscure outlook, the military leadership is now trying out another formula in order to get out of this mess: dialog with civilian sectors, beginning with alleged political bases that have been extensively disseminated.

"It is once again mistaken," the document maintains. "The serious problems that have emerged cannot be now resolved with these philosophical exercises or with lessons of civic instruction."

After stating that there must be no more "insistence on short-term attempts," it points out that "the foremost obligation is to return the country to the path of the Constitution in the shortest possible time, without ambiguities, with true and clear terms and dates, with the participation of all political and social sectors and without hidden intentions of continuity."

The Peronist's opinion that "in order to achieve this objective it is necessary to create an atmosphere of peace and conciliation in the country that will put an end, once and for all, to the atmosphere of insecurity and oppression which we Argentines are experiencing.

"In this sense," it adds, "the government must implement a basic program that will include:

"The release of political detainees with no charges against them and the conclusion of ordinary trials against political and labor leaders held due to reasons of revolutionary opportunism;

"The abrogation of the institutional acts that sentence numerous citizens without cause or judge;

"The abrogation of the legislation that splits and suppresses the labor movement with the intention of disbanding the General Labor Confederation because this organization is a guarantee for social peace;

"A guarantee for the free exercise of all the rights that are granted to the country's inhabitants by the Constitution; and

"The modification of the economic policy which only tends toward a formal regulating of competitiveness, which helps speculations and which benefits antinational interests, in order to--with a more equitable acknowledgment of personal efforts and a more equitable distribution of wealth--obtain respect for human dignity, strengthen community ties and consolidate the welfare of the people and the nation's development."

The document also indicates that "as a priority the government must allow the political parties to act freely and to normalize their organizational structures beginning, in our case, with the unrestricted release of Mrs Maria Estela Martinez Peron who is being punished, against all norms of justice and legality, because she is the president of the PJ and because she was the wife of the illustrious creator of the strongest popular movement in Latin America, General Peron."

Further on, the document states that "the unsuitable constitutional reforms, the anarchism of the multiparty system, electoral gradualism, current or future institutional acts that proscribe essential rights, the military tutelage of political activity, the disqualifications and restrictions regarding the freedom to organize and the permanent falling back on the theory of national security as a justification for replacing the order of the law with the law of order that are included in the armed forces political proposal are not positive means for overcoming the crisis.

"On the contrary," it adds, "they appear to be schemes and gimmicks that have the intention of inaugurating a deceptive democracy that will perpetuate the predominance of minority and privileged sectors over the great majority of the popular sector, and which will again promote the enforcement of destabilizing factors within the national way of life and open the door to dictatorships and subversive eruptions of any type."

CNEA CHAIRMAN VIEWS CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR PLANTS

FY052011 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2228 GMT 4 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Mar (TELAM)--Adm Carlos Castro Madero (ret), National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] chairman, today told TELAM that, regarding the future of the national nuclear plant, all problems are being overcome and a solution is about to be found regarding the contract with the German enterprise Kraft Werke Union (KWU).

Admiral Castro Madero spoke with TELAM by telephone from Vienna. He said that he had held meetings with KWU representatives and with FRG Government leaders to discuss the contract with the KWU that is largely responsible for the future of Argentina's nuclear program.

Castro Madero noted that those problems that naturally arise in drafting important contracts such as this one are being overcome, although there are things that still need to be discussed. He noted, nevertheless, that the problems are being overcome and that a solution will be achieved.

Regarding the contract with Canada for the construction of the second Argentine nuclear plant, which is at an advanced stage in Rio Tercero, Cordoba, Castro Madero said that an agreement of understanding has been signed, and that there is absolutely no possibility that the work will be stopped. Castro Madero added: The Canadian contractors claim higher costs, but the points that must be studied to see whether there is a real need for these costs have already been established. He said that it has been decided to create two commissions: one for the contractor, the Canadian enterprise AECL [Atomic Energy of Canada Limited] and the other for the CNEA. These commissions will address those points and study the evidence supplied by the contractors to support their claim.

Castro Madero reasserted that there is no danger that the construction work will stop, since the contract provides that the contractors may not stop work while negotiations are in process. He added, moreover, that he does not believe this will happen because there is an atmosphere of mutual understanding, and the two parties are aware that the main objective is to complete the work as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE--According to preliminary figures released by official circles, Argentine imports totaled $6,384 million in 1979, while exports during the same period totaled $7,780 million, producing a favorable balance of trade of about $1.4 billion. In 1978 Argentina had a favorable balance of trade of $2,565 million. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 1 FY]

AMBASSADOR TO GRENADA--By a decree of the executive branch, current Ambassador to Venezuela Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari has also been appointed ambassador to Grenada. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 FY]

MARXIST BOOK PROHIBITED--The executive branch has prohibited the distribution, sale and dissemination of the book entitled "Marxism-Leninism, a Living and Effective Doctrine" and has ordered the confiscation of all editions of this book. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Feb 80 FY]

LEFTIST GROUPS ON ALERT TO COUNTERACT COUP PLANS

PA052314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2245 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] La Paz, 5 Mar (EFE)--The labor movement and the Bolivian leftwing were declared on emergency and on alert today in order to "counteract coup preparations by the rightwing." This call was made jointly by three leftist forces and the Bolivian Labor Central.

UNIONS, PARTIES VOW TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

PY060215 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Text] In a joint communique, the Bolivian Labor Central and Populist and Democratic Parties have agreed to defend democracy against new coupist attempts. In a document containing nine basic points, they call on all citizens and the people at large to overcome every obstacle standing in the way of the democratic process through an agreement encompassing all union organizations, regional populist institutions and socioeconomic organizations that support the democratic process.

They have also decided to coordinate popular resistance to achieve full respect for the people's democratic rights in case of any coupist attempt, and to respect the outcome of the general election--even if it results in a minority government--thus guaranteeing the continuity and consolidation of democracy.

They have agreed to report and to resist any coupist attempt, regardless of its source or the disguise behind which its antinational and antipopular purposes may be concealed, and to reject any de facto government, which may seize power through force in disregard of the popular will, no matter what its origin.

They call on the armed forces to preserve both the military and the nation's institutional system and not to lend themselves to any coupist adventure which would irresponsibly widen the gap existing between the armed forces and the people.

They finally ask the government to define clearly its position on safeguarding the democratic process by adopting specific measures to put an end to the escalation of terrorist attacks and to provide guarantees for the lives and rights of the people, especially of political and union leaders.

EL DIARIO SUPPORTS BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS IN MOSCOW

PY052207 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Feb 80 p 2 PY

[Editorial: "Olympics and Politics"]

[Excerpt] The 1938 Olympics were held in Berlin, but unfortunately they coincided with the presence of a powerful dogmatic and totalitarian party in the government, which took advantage of this occasion to show to the world a profile and intentions that were completely different from what it was soon going to unveil.

The Soviet Union was able to get in Moscow this year these classic games, which started in immortal Greece, and no one opposed the idea despite the totalitarian and despotic nature of the government in power. This site was accepted as a concession to the good understanding among peoples and to detente, which seemed to flourish among the great world powers.

Then, unexpectedly, the leaders of the Kremlin, with forgetfulness and contempt for the good disposition of nations which are not subjected to dictatorship or oppression, ordered the invasion of a small country to install a puppet regime. This is not all. There exists the possibility that this aggressive and imperialist policy may be extended to other neighboring countries to subjugate them.

Furthermore, all those persons who in one way or another did not fully agree to surrender to the terrible dictatorship were expelled from the Russian capital. And lately one of the country's most dignified personalities, a Nobel prize-winning scientist, has been confined to the worst conditions in a faraway district of the Soviet Union.

To attend the Olympics under these conditions would mean endorsing the misbehavior of a totalitarian regime and accepting that sovereignty can be violated; it would be accepting the ill-treatment of those who disagree with these procedures, and rewarding a violation of international rules.

One would have to have very few ethics to disregard all of this and not show, at least symbolically, the repudiation of such excessive cruelty to free men. Therefore, going to Moscow on the pretext of the Olympic games means becoming an accomplice to tyranny. It is more decent to choose freedom and stay on its side.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESSMEN DIVIDED ON RECALL

PY042333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Adalberto Kuajara, representative of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and deputy for Santa Cruz, has criticized the position of some organizations over the San Buena Ventura project and their attempt to (?counteract) the sovereign will of the people, stressing that the congressmen have their mandate from the people. He obviously referred to the demand by the Santa Cruz Civic Committee which has given the Santa Cruz deputies a deadline to resign from their seats as legislators in an extremely provincial and unconstitutional attitude.

The Santa Cruz congressmen are divided regarding the request of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee that they give up their mandates as legislators. Luis Sandoval Moron, deputy for the UDP and member of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], has reportedly decided to obey the order of the Civic Committee in a flagrantly unconstitutional attitude. According to a report by our correspondent in Santa Cruz, the deputies of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN] will also resign, together with Luis Sandoval Moron.

In Santa Cruz there is talk that the approval of the San Buena Ventura Project is an aggression against the people of the department. How strange! Isn't it also an aggression not to permit the development of the San Buena Ventura agroindustrial project in a clearly narrow-minded attitude of sectorial interests.

Election Boycott Threatened

PY051425 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Right now we are receiving a direct report from Santa Cruz de la Sierra. It is an important report read by the Radio Panamericana correspondent:

[Begin relay] Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz: The first preliminary meeting between the multi-ministry Commission and the board of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee ended last night after deliberating for over 2 hours. The meeting studied the installation of the San Buena Ventura sugar mill. After the meeting the minister secretary of information, Oscar Pena Franco, said:

[Begin recording] [Oscar Pena Franco] [passage indistinct] We have had a very fruitful and positive exchange of opinions and the problem will be submitted to the cabinet, so we (?hope) it will find a solution conciliating the conflicting interests of the regions, basically taking into account the higher interests of the nation.

[Question] [Words indistinct] of the possible resignation of the deputies?

[Answer] As you know, this is something that directly concerns the Santa Cruz Civic Committee, which is the institution that has made this decision. So I ask that you excuse me from giving any opinion regarding this matter or making any statement which should be made by the Santa Cruz committee. I would not like to say things that are not up to me. [end recording]

It has been learned from official sources that Santa Cruz will not participate in the upcoming elections on 29 June unless the San Buena Ventura problem is solved. [end relay]

CRURO, POTOSI TEACHERS DIVIDED ON STRIKE

PY051430 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The teachers of Cruro have decided at a general assembly not to join the strike movement of the La Paz teachers who are demanding more attention to their salary problems on the part of the government.

The teachers of Potosi have decided to begin a general, indefinite strike starting yesterday at 1400. This was the result of a general assembly which resolved to support the La Paz teachers, who have been on strike for 3 days. The report by our Potosi correspondent tells of this serious decision, made when a special national conference is about to begin in La Paz within a few hours to seek a complete solution to the problem. This is the telephone report from Potosi:

[Begin recording] Some leaders of the teachers did not agree with the strike decision; other teachers said the assembly was rigged and even made the comment that it was controlled by a political movement. [end recording]

PLOT TO KILL SOCIALIST LEADER DISCLOSED

PY031405 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Text] In a communique, the Socialist Party 1 [PS-1] reported a plot to kill its first secretary, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, who had first requested that Gen Hugo Banzer undergo a political trial and then made charges against him in the case.

The PS-1 claims to have obtained the information from a reliable source related to the sector which decided to murder Marcelo Quiroga as part of a bloody plot. It adds that envelopes containing details of the plot, including the names of the leading culprits, were sent to national and international institutions and personalities.

BRIEFS

MEASLES CAMPAIGN--The Health Ministry has begun a measles vaccination campaign in La Paz. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Feb 80 p 11 PY]

COMMERCE, TOURISM OFFICIALS--Gustavo Trigo has been appointed under secretary of commerce and Mario Grissi, director of the Bolivian Tourism Institute. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 4 PY]

VISTING ARGENTINE MINISTER ON AERONAUTIC, NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY051525 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 5 PY

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpt] An agreement on cooperation between Brazil and Argentina in the aeronautics and nuclear fields was termed "possible" by the Argentine Air Force Commander Lt Gen Omar Graffigna who arrived in Brasilia yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos.

According to Graffigna, who is also a member of the Argentine Government, the possibility of an agreement between the two countries in the various fields in which they have mutual interests is "convenient." He therefore stressed that he believes, first of all, that it is important that "contacts be made between the authorities of the two countries," recalling that this is the reason for his visit to Brazil. He stated that during his 7-day visit he will hold talks with De Mattos and with Brig Gen Leonardo Teixeira Colares, the air force chief of staff, and with other officers of the Brazilian Air Force to "strengthen the current ties that exist between the two air forces." noting that he is convinced that "in such difficult times as those the world is experiencing, this awareness and dialog are important."

Within this reasoning he asserted that cooperation between the Argentine and Brazilian air forces and aeronautics industries is very important. "It is common knowledge," he said, "that in more developed countries, including those of Western Europe, common projects are carried out by two and even three countries. With this viewpoint in mind and with very favorable circumstances, a start can be made for future cooperation between our air forces and our aeronautics industries."

He did not reject the possibility of manufacturing a Brazilian-Argentine binational airplane, stressing that he knows about the Brazilian aeronautics industry and that it has very important projects. "I believe," he stressed, "that it would be very convenient to implement a joint project in the future."

GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE NEW ZIMBABWE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT

PY060011 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Mar 80 p 14 PY

[Text] Brazil is ready to recognize the first legally constituted Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, whose independence will be proclaimed no later than 2 weeks from now. The Brazilian recognition will immediately follow the declaration of independence and the government's installation.

Yesterday Itamaraty issued a communique praising the conditions in which the election was held. "Brazil praises the peaceful manner in which the election was held in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. It is certain that the government which may be elected will be able to interpret the desires for peace and independence shared by all African peoples. Brazil hopes to maintain cordial relations with the new country based on friendship and mutual respect," the communique says.

Diplomatic sources have reported that Brazil will immediately promote its recently restored trade relations with Zimbabwe Rhodesia, after having adhered for 11 years to the UN-decreed economic and political boycott.

ITAMARATY TERMS RELATIONS WITH SURINAME 'NORMALIZED'

PY061241 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Mar 80 p 15 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty yesterday termed the relations between Brazil and Suriname as being "normalized." According to Itamaraty Spokesman Bernardo Pericas, there will be no need to recognize the new government that will be installed because the coup which overthrew Prime Minister Henck Arron kept President Johan Ferrier in his post. President Ferrier is the same president to whom the Brazilian ambassador in Paramaribo presented his credentials. Thus, Itamaraty and the Brazilian Government feel there has only been a change in government, a change which, within a parliamentary regime, does not necessarily involve the overthrow of the government if the president is maintained.

PRC DELEGATION INSPECTS AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS IN BAHIA

PY041625 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Salvador--ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] engineer Lauro Paraense de Farias stated yesterday in Salvador that the Chinese delegation which is visiting this city has expressed great interest in two agricultural tractors made by ENGESA with Brazilian technology. He sought to avoid comments regarding possible Chinese interest in weapons and military equipment.

Paraense de Farias feels that "it is still early to make any prediction on an increase in trade relations between Brazil and China. "He said that, "according to press reports," the main objective of the delegation which is visiting Salvador "is to collect data to be used at the meeting of Chinese and Brazilian businessmen to be held next month in Beijing."

According to the engineer, the technicians who are in Brazil "do not represent government organizations," although he reported that the head of the delegation, Zhang Ping, is an adviser of a Chinese Government ministry.

Paraense de Farias stated that the delegation's greatest interest is focused on heavy construction materials and technology for assembling factories. The engineer said that among the products seen in Bahia, special attention was paid to "the EE-510, an agricultural tractor for use in planted forests [florestas artificias] for producing paper and cellulose, and to the EE-310, a heavy agricultural tractor capable of pulling up to 30 plows, the first of this kind built in Brazil."

The engineer also made a point of stressing that the Chinese delegation has a general interest in the Brazilian industrial park and not specifically in the weapons produced by the company.

He feels that Brazil and China have common interests; "Both countries are seeking to develop their own technology or to absorb it from other countries. It must be remembered also that there has never been a war between the two."

IRAQI ENVOY REPLACED FOLLOWING PROTEST RALLY INCIDENT

PY052037 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Itamaraty reported yesterday that it has agreed to the nomination of Fayk Maky [name as published] as the new Iraqi ambassador to Brazil. He will replace Zayd Haydar, one of the main participants in the incidents last week involving the military police of the federal district at a demonstration protesting Palestinian problems.

Diplomatic sources commented in Brasilia that this was one of the most hastily granted agreements in the history of Itamaraty; revealing the interest of the Brazilian Government in seeing Ambassador Haydar replaced because, during the demonstrations, he criticized Brazilian domestic policy, terming the presence of police shock troops present at the site an "example of the political openness in Brazil."

Seeking to avoid a crisis, Itamaraty tried to react very cautiously and considered the incident closed when Haydar publicly dened the press report--although it was made to more than a dozen reporters and a tape recording of his words even exists. The Foreign Ministry had called Saudi Ambassador Nammur Qabbani, dean of the Arab ambassadors, to ask him for more moderation in the Arab ambassadors' attitudes. Commenting on the incident at round-table meeting which was reported on in Sunday's O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that he found the participation of diplomats in street demonstrations to be strange, and stated that the Brazilian Government wished that the incident had not taken place.

Notwithstanding this tranquillity, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry immediately contacted the Arab governments and asked them to take measures to avoid the repetition of that kind of incident. According to diplomatic sources, "the repercussions of the Brazilian request accelerated, in the case of Iraq, the replacement of the ambassador." Regarding Fayk Maky, Itamaraty was quite satisfied with the designation of a career ambassador with broad experience in diplomatic relations who has served in the FRG, Libya and Algeria, in addition to holding posts within the Foreign Ministry in Baghdad.

On arriving yesterday in Sao Paulo, Saudi Ambassador Qabbani stated that the rumors of a possible "diplomatic hardening" in relations between Itamaraty and the PLO representative in Brazil and the Syrian and Iraqi ambassadors "are only speculation with no real foundation."

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT VIEWS NUCLEAR PROGRAM TIMETABLE

FY051932 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Mar 80 p 5 FY

[Excerpts] Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS] President Paulo Nogueira Batista has confirmed the government's decision to proceed with the nuclear program in the terms in which it was originally designed. In the 1980 budget, 10 billion cruzeiros were allocated for the Angra 1, Angra 2 and Angra 3 projects and 2 billion cruzeiros for preliminary studies regarding nuclear plants 4 and 5, for which sites have not yet been selected.

Batista has also said that the Nuclebras Heavy Equipment [NUCLEP] plant in Itaguai will begin operations next month to manufacture components of the steam generating system for nuclear plant 4 and the pressurizer for Angra 3. To show that the nuclear program will continue as originally planned, Batista mentioned the fact that heavy components for the reactor of plant 4 will begin to be manufactured in April, although no location has yet been chosen for it. He said: "We are keeping the scientific timetable."

The NUCLEBRAS president admitted that the initial construction timetables for nuclear reactors have to be reviewed "because experience has demonstrated that 7 years for the construction of each reactor is unrealistic, and so we are extending that time by 2 years." Batista said that nobody should really speak of delays in the overall timetable because, even with the time modifications, the nine nuclear plants--Angra 1 plus eight under the nuclear agreement with the FRG--should be generating electricity by 1990. He added: "Even before that time, in 1980 [as published], the uranium enrichment unit should be in full operation, producing enriched uranium for our reactors."

Regarding the reprocessing of uranium fuel, Batista predicted that Brazil will be able to have a commercial unit in operation only after the year 2000 because it takes 30 reactors in operation to make economically viable a spent-fuel reprocessing plant on a commercial scale. "But before that we will build a pilot unit first and an experimental unit later."

Acting President of the National Nuclear Energy Commission Rex Nazare said that plant 3 will indeed be built in Itaorna Beach near the Angra 1 and Angra 2 plants to save on infrastructure cost.

MULTIPARTY SYSTEM REESTABLISHED IN CONGRESS

PY051415 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1634 GMT 1 Mar 80 PY

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 1 Mar (LATIN)--With the reestablishment of the multiparty political system, Brazilian congressional life today took a new direction that may lead the country toward democracy. A total of five groups made their official appearance in Congress replacing the two parties, an officialist and an opposition party, that have dominated national political life for the past 15 years.

The Workers' Party (PT), created by union leader Luis Inacio da Silva (El Lula), yesterday requested its conditional registration in the electoral court claiming that it has five deputies and one senator. The other four parties that had previously requested registration are the officialist Social Democratic Party (PDS), which reportedly has 240 deputies and 37 senators; the Radical Opposition Party, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) with approximately 91 deputies and 20 senators; and the two moderate opposition parties, the Popular Party (PP) with 60 deputies and seven senators, and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) with 27 deputies and one senator.

NUMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS SAID HIGHER THAN ANNOUNCED

PY041410 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Military court sources confirmed today that there are three political prisoners in Sao Paulo, thus contradicting a statement by the nation's president in his message to Congress on 1 March that there is only one political prisoner in Brazil. The president was referring to Jose Salles de Oliveira who is in prison in Fortaleza. The prisoners held in Sao Paulo are (Adilson Faria da Silva), (Vicente Vaz Maya), and (Joaquim Batista).

Denial by Court President

PY060307 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Gen Reynaldo de Melo Almeida, president of the Superior Military Court [STM], has confirmed by telephone to Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel that there is now only one [political] prisoner. He is Jose Salles de Oliveira who has been serving a jail term at the Fortaleza firemen's barracks.

The STM president has stated that the other inmates regarded as political prisoners are, in fact, common criminals: (Adilson Faria da Silva) has been serving a jail term for robbing a bank even though--while having no connections with any political movement--he was indicted under the national security law; (Vicente Vaz Maya), who has been in a hospital for paralytics since a clash with police, is a common thief, a bank robber; and (Joaquim Batista), who has been undergoing psychiatric treatment after hijacking a VASP [Sao Paulo Airline] plane just to harass the company.

RECORD GRAIN PRODUCTION REPORTED IN PARANA STATE

PY022050 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Feb 80 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] The harvesting of the largest crop in Parana State's history has begun. The state's guaranteed total production of soybeans, wheat, rice, black beans, corn and peanuts is estimated at 13,068,000 tons with a total value of 113 billion cruzeiros, that is, 30 percent of the expected national production for this year.

Nearly 10 percent of the expected 5.2 million tons of soybeans has already been harvested in the state. Last year nearly 4 million tons were harvested with great effort. Approximately 600,000 tons will be exported as raw material, while the rest will be consumed locally.

In addition to soybeans, other products are contributing to converting Parana into a major grain producer in Brazil. For instance, with a guaranteed production of 5.3 million tons--which marks a national record--corn will not have to be imported at this time of the year--from January to March--contrary to what happened in recent years. Since corn producers sowed ahead of schedule, they were able to obtain a "small harvest" of 700,000 tons of corn which meets our current demands.

Brazil, whose domestic corn needs amount to 18 million tons, will produce 20 million tons this year.

It has been reported in Campo Grande, Mato Grosso State, that the fact that the government increased the minimum price of soybeans from 315 to 440 cruzeiros has encouraged the local producers who sowed 800,000 hectares of soybeans and hope to harvest 1.4 million tons, that is, 10 percent of the national production whose value is estimated at over $800 million.

$2 BILLION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES TO BE UTILIZED

PY051645 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 1 PY

[Text] The country has decided to use this year $2 billion of its foreign exchange reserves accrued by the country up to 1979 ($9.7 billion). With this, Brazil will only need to obtain $10 billion in loans--no longer $12 billion--to cover its foreign commitments in 1980. This decision must be ratified at the meeting of the National Monetary Council [CMN] to be held tomorrow, a government source stated. At the same meeting, the CMN will grant credits for a total of 636 billion cruzeiros to agriculture and 291 billion cruzeiros for the exporting sector in 1980.

$10-12 BILLION TO BE SPENT ON OIL IMPORTS IN 1980

PY051435 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Mar 80 p 45 PY

[From the Rio de Janeiro agency]

[Text] The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] will import 360 million barrels of oil this year, 1 million per day, fully guaranteed by the contracts currently in force. The supply will be made by 13 countries in addition to internal production which will surpass 200,000 barrels per day, according to technicians of the state enterprise.

PETROBRAS estimates that it will spend approximately $12 billion on oil imports in 1980. If the current average price of $27 per barrel is maintained, a prospect that is considered highly improbable, expenditures will not surpass $10 billion.

Meanwhile, PETROBRAS technicians have stated that there will be a 10-percent reduction in the consumption of oil derivates, a tendency that is being noted throughout the world. If this reduction occurs, the country will save approximately $1 billion on its oil imports.

Brazil's major oil supplier continues to be Iraq, which is currently exporting 630,000 barrels a day. Of this total, 160,000 barrels are in payment for the discovery of the Majnoon field by BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS Branch for Overseas Operations]. As of March, Iraq will supply only 400,000 barrels a day, of which 240,000 barrels correspond to the basic contract; the rest is in payment for the Majnoon field over a period of 13 years. Iraq's oil prices vary between $24.65 and $26.18 per barrel.

Contracts with the other suppliers are for 1 year, thus guaranteeing the supply for 1980. Saudi Arabia follows Iraq as the second major oil supplier with 200,000 barrels a day in three types of oil, costing from $23.17 to $24 per barrel.

Following these two major suppliers, imports diversify with small volumes from several countries. Kuwait sells us 80,000 barrels a day at $25.50, followed by Iran with 60,000 barrels; Venezuela is already supplying 50,000 barrels a day in five types of oil with prices ranging from $16.60, for the heaviest, to $27.37; and Nigeria follows with 40,000 barrels a day at a higher price--$29.80.

Libya, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Mexico each supply 20,000 barrels a day at the highest prices on the market: $32.12, $27.42, $27.36 and $30, respectively. The contract with Algeria is for 10,000 barrels a day at $33 and, therefore, the second highest in price.

Other contracts are being renegotiated with Angola, Congo, Gabon and the neutral zone, which were supplying a total of 68,000 barrels a day.

Iraq's reduction to 400,000 barrels a day as of March does not constitute a threat to the country's oil supply. The additional imports made at the beginning of the year were to bring stocks up to level because they were under PETROBRAS' ideal level of 60 days.

PETROBRAS hopes to increase its production in 1980 from 14 to 17 percent, thus surpassing the promised 200,000 barrels a day as compared to the 184,000 barrels a day in 1979. The reserves were already increased last year by 10 percent, surpassing 1.25 billion barrels.

BRIEFS

HEAVY DROUGHT LOSSES--Santa Maria--Local farmers are experiencing heavy losses as a result of the prolonged drought which is affecting the area, and plantations are practically burned out. Even if it rains soon, the situation will not improve because everything has been lost. Over 5,000 pigs died at the Sao Marcos swine farm from lack of water or from drinking polluted water. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

SOYBEAN CROP LOSSES--The vice president of the Wheat Cooperatives Federation fears that 10 percent of the soybean crop might be lost even after recent rains. The official stated today that, although rains fell throughout Rio Grande do Sul State, nine of the soybean-producing counties did not receive any rain and the drought continues. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EMBASSY CRISIS IN BOGOTA

PY041702 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0521 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Mar (LATIN)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said today that the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by leftist Colombian guerrillas is "another symptom of the crisis the world is experiencing." During a talk with journalists Cubillos noted: "This is a problem that Colombia is confronting today but which another country may be confronting tomorrow. We are concerned about this situation which is nothing more than another symptom of the crisis the world is experiencing."

He added that the Chilean Government has expressed its solidarity with the Colombian Government and its sincere will to help because "we have always had close and direct ties with Colombia." He said that Chile has categorically condemned all systematic violations of international principles "and we are instructing all our missions abroad to systematically and unceasingly struggle for the defense of those principles that make international relations possible."

Cubillos noted: "No one can be happy about the present period of crisis the world is experiencing because, although the characteristics of today's world make these crises seem far away geographically, all of them affect all nations in one way or another." He added that many countries are opening their eyes to "some of the perils that Chile had already warned about but that, because of the artificial period of tranquillity the world experienced during detente, they had not been perceived by other nations while Chile was isolated because of our own problems." Cubillos said: "Now the world is alert. I am confident that the Western world, once it is duly warned, will be able to react."

EL MERCURIO NOTES SOVIET INTEREST IN SOUTHERN AREA

PY041455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, 2 Mar (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO comments in today's editorial on the presence of Russian fishing and scientific ships in South American waters, adding that Chile "is undoubtedly one of the strategic interests of the Soviet Union." EL MERCURIO also notes the close ties between Argentina and the Soviets and the latter's interest in operating in southern Pacific waters, a region in which Chile and Argentina are facing a border dispute.

The newspaper EL MERCURIO states: "The Soviet Union is trying to gain strategic positions and strengthen its gradual control over the Gulf of Aden, the Caribbean, Angola and the Gulf of Thailand. It is vitally interested in the future in the Cape of Good Hope and the Drake Strait. Moreover, it is obvious that it aspires to an outlet to the Arabian Sea through Afghanistan and Pakistan." The newspaper adds: "Chile is undoubtedly one of the strategic interests of the Soviet Union. Because of this situation we must take the proper safeguards to guarantee the protection of our unknown fishing potential and the enormous resources that lie on the ocean floors off our coasts."

EL MERCURIO notes: "Chile must have the necessary means to guard the 200 miles within its economic jurisdiction. This is possible with small vessels that are not costly since they carry few weapons but have great speed and range." The influential Chilean newspaper adds: "A dangerous interest is especially noted with regard to prospecting in areas of the Drake Strait, near our maritime borders and Cape Horn. It is well known that the Soviet Union is now in the process of carrying out several negotiations in addition to maintaining extraordinarily large bilateral trade with Argentina."

COMMENTATOR NOTES INCREASING ARGENTINE-SOVIET TIES

PY042345 Santigago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Text] At first it was a rumor, but it was confirmed this morning: Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor will visit the Soviet Union in 1980. This was confirmed today at noon in Buenos Aires. The Argentine foreign minister's visit to the Soviet Union is another step in the increasing rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Argentina.

There are a number of background references, at least five, that are already fully confirmed. First of all, Argentina committed itself, in principle, to sell wheat to the Soviet Union after the United States suspended its sale of cereal grains to Moscow in reprisal for the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Argentina filled this hole in the market, causing considerable annoyance in Washington. Secondly, a Soviet scientific ship is planning to cross the Drake Sea, the body of water that lies between Cape Horn and the Antarctic territory. It will therefore pass through Chilean and Argentine Antarctic waters and will have full support and supplies from the Argentine Navy.

Thirdly, after making an analysis of Russian-Argentine trade, economic experts found that the trade balance is favorable to Argentina. The Argentine commercial balance with the socialist bloc is considerably better than for our neighbors. Fourthly, something that has drawn the attention of experts despite the fact that it has been taking place for several years, is the curious situation that occurs in international forums: Chile is the favorite victim of the Russians and of all the socialist bloc regarding human rights. This has been obvious over the last 6 years. Neither the Soviet Union nor any other socialist country, however, has ever condemned Argentina for any human rights violation.

Two other factors are related: Although it was announced and then denied, rumors state that Argentina is reportedly purchasing Soviet-made MiG planes in exchange for the wheat it plans to sell to Russia; and Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov has announced an official visit to Buenos Aires in 1980.

All these coincidences show an obvious trend. If there is anything to add, we might say that there are rumors that Pastor's forthcoming visit to Moscow is the first step toward a visit by President Videla to the Soviet Union in the next few months.

BRIEFS

NEW COLONIZATION UNDER SECRETARY--Luis Figueroa del Rio has been appointed under secretary of land and colonization. He assumed his duties on 30 February. [As received] He replaces Luis Beytia Barros. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Feb 80 PY]

NEW CODELCO PRESIDENT--The mines minister has appointed Col Daniel Gaston Frez Arancibia as executive president of the Chilean Copper Corporation, CODELCO. Colonel Frez has been acting CODELCO president since 27 December 1978. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0437 GMT 23 Feb 80 PY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Chile registered a 56.8-percent decrease in the deficit of the commercial balance. These figures are included in a Central Bank report published by the ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SURVEY [name given in English]. The report adds that the balance of payments for 1979 registered an overall surplus of $1.16 billion. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING OCCUPATION OF DOMINICAN EMBASSY

PA051218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (AFP)--The silence maintained by the Colombian Government regarding the resumption of negotiations to obtain the freedom of the diplomats being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy has caused some concern among diplomatic circles here today.

A second round of conversations was expected today among government officials, Mexican Foreign Secretary Ricardo Galan and a guerrilla in relation to the demands of the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) regarding the exchange of the hostages for hundreds of Colombian political prisoners. This silence was interpreted by observers as a security measure by President Julio Cesar Turbay's regime in view of the delicate crisis in which the lives of the hostages are at stake. The guerrillas have said nothing and no one at the embassy answers the phones, which is increasing the state of unrest and tension.

The crisis has drawn more attention with the arrival today of Argentine Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Pio Laghi, who, it was said, will help obtain the freedom of the diplomats. However, Monsignor Laghi denied reports that Pope John Paul II had asked him to serve as mediator with the guerrillas. He said that he was in Bogota to provide moral support. Observers also referred to other statements issued by the nuncio that he had come following orders from his superiors to offer and give a service, which is the service of life. For the observers, this last phrase tacitly refers to the hostages and to a certain role that the Vatican envoy can play in the crisis, including holding an interview with the guerrillas. The Argentine nuncio, however, stated that he was waiting for instructions from the Vatican.

Meanwhile, it was learned that several envoys from countries whose ambassadors or diplomats are being held prisoner by the rebels arrived in Bogota in the last hours. Among them is Salah Khalifah, Egyptian ambassador to Chile. Two delegates from the Venezuelan Government, Jesus Alberto Fernandez and Nuna Quevedo, former ambassador to Colombia, arrived here yesterday. Restrictions in the area where the embassy is located were increased today and traffic was kept 500 meters away from the embassy. Newsmen and residents of the sector must have special identification to move around the area.

According to unofficial sources, the government may be considering a proposal by Virgilio Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, to offer the M-19 guerrillas temporary asylum. Lovera, who is among the hostages, did not explain if the asylum would be granted if the guerrillas' demands for the release of political prisoners and the delivery of $50 million are not satisfied.

Talks Resume 5 Mar

PA051451 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--The second round of talks between the government and guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) regarding the 20 diplomats held hostage in the Dominican Embassy here for the past 8 days began at 1400. Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, a masked female guerrilla and two government delegates, Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez, got into the yellow van used for the first talks on Sunday. The guerrillas can be seen maintaining constant vigilance, through the curtained embassy windows, over the entire area of conflict but primarily on the van parked a few meters from the building.

## Negotiators Take Break in Dialog

PA051610 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--The negotiators for the release of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy took a 5-minute break and resumed the talks which initially had lasted 90 minutes. The Mexican ambassador and the guerrilla who are serving as negotiators returned to the embassy during the break. The two Colombian officials remained in the van where the talks are being held. A photographer whose nationality was not reported was able to go inside the vehicle and take several pictures.

## Woman Guerrilla Chief Negotiator

PA051650 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--It was noted today that the fate of the foreign diplomats at the Dominican Embassy here may depend on the skill with which a small, hooded woman guerrilla negotiates the hostages' release with Colombian authorities. The same applies to Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, who was chosen by the guerrillas of the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) to help with the negotiations, the main point of which is the release of over 300 political prisoners.

Persistent rumors indicate that the woman guerrilla is apparently a daughter of Carlos Toledo Plata, a physician and former member of parliament who is one of the top leaders of the guerrilla group. Toledo, a former member of the National Popular Alliance Party (ANAPO), is being persistently sought by Colombian intelligence services. ANAPO was created by the late President Gen Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. When the M-19 was formed over 7 years ago it was believed to be the armed faction of that populist party.

## Negotiations Conclude

PA051643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1639 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--The negotiations for the liberation of the foreign diplomats at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota concluded here today after 2 hours and 20 minutes, following a short recess. Contacts between the two envoys of the Colombian Government with the Mexican ambassador and a female guerrilla concluded at exactly 1121 hours (1621 GMT).

## Consultation at Palace

PA051734 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Text] Colombian negotiators Camilo Jimenez Villalba, foreign under secretary, and Ramiro Zambrano, assistant under secretary for international organizations, arrived at Narino Palace about 5 minutes ago. Until a few minutes ago they had been holding a second dialog with representatives of the diplomatic hostages and the 19 April Movement [M-19] commandos inside the Dominican Embassy.

Jimenez Villalba and Zambrano refrained from making comments, simply noting that everything went smoothly.

In addition to the chief of state, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva and Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa have also been at Narino Palace for the past few minutes. Shortly before Dr Jimenez Villalba and Dr Zambrano arrived, Education Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo also arrived.

The last official communique on the Dominican Embassy situation was communique No 10 which said the first talk sought to find out the demands of the embassy occupiers and for the government to let them know its interest in solving such a bothersome situation within the scope of the Constitution and the law so that the hostages, all innocent victims of outrage, could be released promptly.

The most recent document on the matter, however, was formulated by Dr Jimenez Villalba and Zambrano Cardenas in a report for the newspaper EL TIEMPO. In it they said that at no time did they honor the M-19 flag shortly before the first round of talks began with Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan on behalf of the diplomatic hostages and the woman guerrilla, who were the opposite numbers of the government delegates today and also on Sunday.

Government Communique No 11

PA052215 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2202 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Communique No 11 issued by the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, read by Marta Montoya, head of the Secretariat, from Narino Palace--live]

[Text] The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby informs that the second round of talks among the government delegates, the Mexican ambassador and the representative of the subversive 19 April Movememt was held today between 0900 and 1130.

The points which were presented during the first meeting were analyzed during the dialog. The two parties explained their respective points of view on them. The dialog has been left open and there will be subsequent contacts.

Bogota, 5 March 1980.

Offer of Plane to Algeria

PA061212 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government has offered the 19 April Movement guerrillas inside the Dominican Embassy a plane to take them, along with the diplomatic hostages, to Algeria if they want, but it added that it will not release any prisoners so as not to violate the Constitution. The government reiterated that it will neither release the prisoners nor deliver the $50 million. The guerrillas' official reaction will be made known this morning.

It was also reported that a monthly army publication reiterated that the army is ready to enforce the Constitution. It is feared the diplomatic kidnaping of the century could have a fatal outcome.

## Further Report on Negotiations

PA060136 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report from Narino Palace]

[Excerpts] It has been reported that the Catholic hierarchy of Latin America has issued a statement indicating that, in view of the current situation involving the takeover of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by the 19 April Movement [M-19], one can only pray for a just and honorable solution so that such a distressing situation will only be remembered as a page of sorrow and shame.

So far, no public official statement has been issued regarding three of the five demands of the armed group occupying the Dominican Embassy. These are the demands for the release of 311 political prisoners whose names the guerrillas said they would issue, the payment of a $50 million ransom and the publication of a manifesto of the group which became nationally known after the election defeat of General Rojas Pinilla in 1970.

The dialog inside the van today took a surprising twist when the young guerrilla woman and the Mexican ambassador left the negotiations table to consult with the 19 April Movement leaders in the embassy. After the negotiations, the Mexican ambassador and the guerrilla returned to the embassy and government representatives Jimenez and Zambrano went to Narino Palace to give a detailed report to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, Justice Minister Hugo Escobar, Education Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias were present at the meeting in Narino Palace. Only after this meeting was Communique No 11 released.

As he left Narino Palace, Justice Minister Hugo Escobar was asked when the negotiations would resume but he refused to comment. Meanwhile, the situation in the embassy following the negotiations is calm.

[Words indistinct] safe-conducts for newsmen who were given until Friday to get credentials from the military authorities. Initially the safe-conducts were issued near the embassy but today they were being issued at the Government Ministry so there would not be so many people in the area. The residents of the Alcazar neighborhood where the Dominican Embassy is located have also been given safe-conducts.

In a statement signed by Colombian Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas and Honduran Foreign Secretary Perez Cadalso, the two governments condemned guerrilla movements. The document stated that they recognized that the democratic system is the one which best responds to man's aspirations. Only through the democratic system can people achieve political maturity and social and economic progress in a framework of freedom and respect for human dignity. In view of this, they reiterated their vigorous rejection of all forms of violence and terrorism which threaten the domestic legal order of nations.

## Released Hostage Describes Situation

PA051414 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2223 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (EFE)--Cleaning brigades, comprised of the hostages, get up early every morning to clean the Dominican Embassy occupied by the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas since last Wednesday. The scene is rather domestic.

The hostages, some 40 of them, participate in these chores early in the day after attending a Mass said by the Papal Nuncio Angelo Acerbi, some of the released hostages said here today.

The activities are directed by U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and Papal Nuncio Acerbi, who were known to all the other hostages remaining in the Dominican Embassy on the 7th day. But perhaps one of the strangest things within the embassy is the cleaning activities in which even the diplomats participate. The latest batch of garbage was taken out last weekend by the five hostages released on Sunday.

The hostages are directed to wash the dishes used for eating in three shifts. The rooms where they are kept under strict vigilance are also cleaned. The household chores are in practice directed by the eight women guerrillas which frequently assign the shifts during the day.

Before Mass, and as if they were a group of youths doing military service, the diplomats and other hostages are directed to pick up the mattresses used as beds. One of the most guarded rooms is the one in which the diplomats are kept. This room is strictly guarded day and night by several masked guerrillas who call themselves Commanders [as received] 15, 18 and 20.

The hostages can watch certain television programs but only the guerrillas listen to the local radio. The guerrillas are very strict but treat the hostages well.

The day ends for the occupants at the Dominican Embassy at 1730 (2230 GMT), when the guerrillas establish their night watch. Prior to this several designated diplomats are placed in strategic places, such as windows, to prevent a surprise entry by the troops deployed around the Dominican Embassy. The other hostages are taken to their rooms under strict vigilance. The hostages converse slowly and quietly whenever the guerrillas are not watching. Most of the male hostages have beards after 7 days of suspense and drama.

## Guerrillas Release Austrian Ambassador

PA061308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1259 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (EFE)--Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer was released today by the guerrilla group occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. Costa Rican Ambassador Maria Elena Chassoul was released last Friday. Ambassador Edgar Selzer was taken out this morning by a Red Cross ambulance which entered the grounds of the Dominican Embassy. Several members of the diplomatic corps, among them 13 ambassadors, continue captive at the diplomatic mission.

## IDENTITY OF DEAD M-19 GUERRILLA STILL UNKNOWN

PA051834 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--Jose Raul Gomez Feo, reported as killed in the attack carried out by a group of the 19 April Movement which occupied the Dominican Embassy here 8 days ago and took some 20 diplomats hostage, appeared here today.

Gomez Feo appeared before the authorities and stated that he is a teacher in a school in Uribe, in the eastern plains near the Colombian jungle, where he learned of his death in Bogota.

The young man, whose identity card was found in the possession of the dead guerrilla, explained to the authorities that he had lost it in a bus in Bogota and showed them the pertinent document that he had submitted at a judicial police station reporting it as lost.

The authorities have not been able to establish the identity of the dead guerrilla although it has been speculated over the past few hours that he could have been Ecuadorean or from a country in the Southern Cone such as Argentina or Uruguay.

SECOND M-19 UNIT FAILED TO ENTER EMBASSY 26 FEB

PA052117 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2008 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (EFE)--A second guerrilla operation at the Dominican Embassy failed as a communications unit was left outside the embassy, Army Security Department spokesmen revealed here. A Defense Ministry spokesman who talked to EFE on the telephone revealed that a residence near the Dominican Embassy was raided and modern communications equipment, automatic weapons, explosives and ammunition were confiscated.

Two members of the underground 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla organization, Jose Ramon Mata and Pedro Enrique Cardenas Sastoque, supposedly Honduran nationals, were arrested during the operation carried out last Tuesday in Bogota, military spokesmen reported. The two guerrillas confessed to being M-19 members and, according to secret investigations by the Army Security Department, they were part of a communications unit entrusted with taking radio equipment into the embassy when it was occupied 8 days ago.

Ramon Mata and Cardenas Sastoque, the sources added, arrived from Honduras with the most modern weaponry and ammunition and a Motorola 10-channel international radio communications set. The communications equipment was going to be part of the internal information network of the commando unit that occupied the embassy. It would have permitted uninterfered communications between M-19 commanders.

The army's secret report did not say why the the communications equipment could not be taken into the embassy. The communications unit's delay finally precipitated the embassy takeover as the first commando unit decided to break in when the deadline ran out in an effort to keep the entire operation from falling apart.

According to M-19 plans, the operation consisted of entering the embassy when all the ambassadors accredited to the Colombian Government were inside celebrating the Dominican Republic's national holiday. The maneuver was carried out ahead of schedule so the main objective was not fully achieved. In other words, the entire diplomatic corps was not taken hostage.

The military source told EFE that the communications unit was broken up during an intelligence operation carried out in the house near the Dominican Embassy where the details of the M-19 's "Maneuver 30" were finalized. The commando unit that occupied the embassy is not in contact with the "masterminds" of the spectacular terrorist action who were going to direct it from outside, according to the military sources. The communications equipment was also expected to permit the guerrillas inside the embassy to keep informed, the military source stated.

JNE RECOGNIZES LEGAL STATUS OF FIVE MORE PARTIES

PA010246 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Excerpt] With the granting of legal status to five more political organizations by the National Electoral Tribunal (JNE) yesterday, there are now 20 political parties hoping to participate in the electoral process convened by the Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces for 18 May.

Eleven groups did not need to register because they had participated in the constituent assembly election while 14 others did request registration. Of these, nine have been officially recognized and five were definitely left out of the race.

The last five groups that the JNE decided to register today are Hugo Blanco's Workers Revolutionary Party, Luciano Castillo's Peruvian Socialist Party, Manuel Dammert's Revolutionary Communist Party, Ricardo Napuri's Revolutionary Marxist Workers Party and Gustavo Mohme's Socialist Political Action [APS]. Definitely excluded from the race because they did not collect the required 40,000 signatures were Ernesto Sanchez Fajardo's Peruvian Communal Movement [Movimiento Comunal del Peru], Luis Felipe Ricci's Nationalist Revolutionary Party, Ventura Zegarra's Majority Communist Party [Partido Comunista Mayoria] Jose Fernandez Salvatecci's Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Forces for Socialism and Carlos Zuzunaga Florez' Democratic Center Front.

Of the nine, the JNE had previously accepted the registration of Enrique Fernandez Chacon's Workers Socialist Party, Javier Tantalean Vanini's Political Organization of the Peruvian Revolution, Raul Ferrero Costa's Popular Movement for Social Action and Integration [Movimiento Popular de Accion e Integracion Social--PAIS] and Rolando Brena Pantoja's Revolutionary Leftwing Unity.

The political organizations that were recognized for their participation in the constituent assembly elections are the Popular Action, the Aprist Party of Peru, the Popular Christian Party, Student-Peasant-Worker Popular Front (FOCEP), the Peruvian Communist Party (PCP), the Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR), Peoples Democratic Union, Peasants and Workers National Front, the Peruvian Democratic Movement, the Christian Democratic Party and the National Odriista Union.

The JNE has officially recognized the Leftwing Unity Front [Frente de Unidad de Izquierda--FUI], comprised of (Genaro Ledesma Izquieta's) FOCEP, (Jorge del Prado's) PCP and (Antonio Meza Cuadra's) PSR.

BRIEFS

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR--President Francisco Morales Bermudez today received the credentials of new Algerian Ambassador Tayeb Boulharouf at the government palace. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1616 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA]

DPA IN PERU--The chief of the National Information System, SINADI, inaugurated the operation of the German DPA news agency yesterday. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY]

NEW MINING COMPANY--The (Agaro) Tin Research Company yesterday announced its decision to create a special company to exploit phosphates in the Vallovar region. (Agaro) company representatives met with the energy and mines minister yesterday to explain that the company will assume responsibility for financing the project and that German, Belgian and Italian firms will participate. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Feb 80 PY]

AFP: ARREST OF SHAH TO BE REQUESTED NEXT WEEK

PA052019 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 5 Mar (AFP)--Juan Materno Vasquez, Panamanian lawyer for the Iranian Government, announced here today that Panamanian authorities will be asked on Monday or Tuesday of next week to arrest Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, former shah of Iran.

The documents have already been prepared. Upon my arrival in Panama on Monday or Tuesday I will request that the shah be arrested and before 24 March the extradition request will be officially submitted, Materno Vasquez said.

IRAN'S LAWYER ON CONDITIONS FOR EXTRADITION OF SHAH

PA052022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 5 Mar (AFP)--The Panamanian Government will agree to the extradition of the former shah of Iran only if Iranian authorities promise not to apply the death penalty to him, Juan Materno Vasquez, Panamanian lawyer for the Iranian Government, said here today.

According to Materno Vasquez, the Iranian Government has not ruled out this possibility, but refused to commit itself in this regard until the legal procedures are completed after Panama has agreed to the extradition of the former shah. [sentence as received]

SHAH RENTS HOUSE IN PANAMA CITY FOR 12 MONTHS

PA052120 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Mar 80 p 44 PA

["La Llorona" column]

[Text] The former shah has rented a comfortable, expensive house somewhere in this city for a 12-month period.

QUICK RESPONSE TO CANAL TREATY VIOLATIONS URGED

PA041650 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Mar 80 p 4-A PA

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "The 24 Million"]

[Text] Last week, the local media reported on an official charge in connection with the U.S. Government's illegal retention of 24 million balboas generated by Panama Canal tolls and which rightfully belong to the Panamanian people. When I read the report, I experienced a feeling of satisfaction, since I have been waging a campaign in this space to point out repeated violations of the canal treaty by the United States and its representatives in the canal area, who continue to act like the "governors" who for 75 years represented on Panamanian territory the most brutal form of Yankee colonialism.

An official charge is now being made about something that has been known for months. It was decided in Washington that the money will not be delivered to its legitimate owner, the Panamanian people, until the national government agrees to pay an alleged debt for the use of drinking water supplied by the administration of the old Canal Zone.

Panamanian Resource

The water consumed in the canal area is a Panamanian natural resource. It is the water of the Chagres, a historic river that was the path for travel between the two oceans long before Yankee colonialism made its appearance on Panamanian territory. The invaders seized the river, its water and many other Panamanian natural resources. And they not only seized the waters of the Chagres. They also did business with it, selling it to the ships that transited the old canal, selling it to the Panamanians and supplying it without cost to the "Zonians." This theft of the Chagres River waters was a multi-million dollar theft.

Panama had always protested this abuse, just as Panama was opposed to the construction of the Alajuela Dam and U.S. demands for additional portions of Panamanian territory on the banks of the Chagres, which it regarded as essential for the operation of the waterway between the two oceans. Now the colonialists are arbitrarily retaining monies belonging to the Panamanian people, alleging nonpayment for years of a debt for drinking water supplied to the City of Panama.

I recall that, approximately 1 month ago, President Aristides Royo informed the nation that he had sent President Carter a letter that contained Panama's protest for repeated violations of the canal treaty. As of this moment the ruler of the northern country has not replied to this letter and, in addition, violations of the treaty have increased. The causes of conflict between the two nations continue to exist, are deepened and, once again, the fences that were taken down by popular nationalists during the 9 January 1964 struggle have reappeared.

It is now being said that they are barbed-wire fences to protect the military enclaves that still exist in the canal area as a symbol of colonialist occupation. They are highly dangerous fences that could slit the throat of anyone inadvertently approaching and touching them. They are the fences of ignominy--another violation of that treaty of which there is very little left because the people of the United States are applying it unilaterally and interpreting it at their whim.

There Should Be No Delay

I believe there should be no further delay, that the time has come to tell Washington once and for all that Panama does not accept what is going on and that it denounces before all the nations of the world these aggressions of the United States against a country, a people who are victims of aggression, with the aggressor country being the very one that has placed the world on the brink of war because of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

In other words, in order to protect its imperialist interests it accuses the Soviets of crimes which it--the United States--commits in Panama, with the aggravating circumstance that it is doing it in violation of a treaty that went into effect just 4 months ago.

I believe there should be no more waiting. The Ministry of Foreign Relations, which in this issue of violations of the canal treaty has remained inexplicably silent, must inform the Panamanian people of the problem, which is serious and will create conflicts before many months are over and which is nothing more than coordinated action to sustain, in the canal area, situations that were considered eliminated by the agreements signed by President Carter and Gen Omar Torrijos H., then chief of the Government of Panama.

U.S. ACCUSED OF CAUSING CANAL WAGE DISCRIMINATION

PA050111 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Mar 80 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[Text] The Panamanian Government has expressed its opposition to the new wage scales and rules pertaining to the minimum wage regulations established by U.S. Laws 96 and 70 for the canal area. The government claims the laws will reduce the workers' income and affect the Panamanian economy.

These statements were made by the Panama Canal Commission assistant administrator, Fernando Manfredo, who added that the problem of the various wage scales for workers doing similar work on the waterway is quite complicated.

According to Manfredo, the Panama Canal Treaty itself provides that the employees who served under the former Canal zone government would continue enjoying the same working conditions under the commission, leaving open to the United States the possibility of establishing work regulations and terms for new employees and allows a work differential to be paid to employees hired outside the isthmus. U.S. Laws 96 and 70 exclude application of the "Fair Labor Standards Act"--a law for just and nondiscriminatory treatment--as regards the Canal Commission and the new employees.

"All this has triggered a diversity of wage scales for the same work, and explains the attitude of the canal unions and workers, who have pointed out that a new "gold roll" and "silver roll" is becoming evident in the former Canal Zone, Manfredo explained.

The Canal Commission assistant administrator noted that the Panamanian Government itself has expressed its opposition to the new wage scales and rules applicable to the minimum wage, indicating that they constitute a reduction of income for the workers and the Panamanian economy.

M-19 GUERRILLAS, HOSTAGES REPORTEDLY TO COME TO PANAMA

PA052129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Mar (AFP)--The evening paper LA REPUBLICA quoted official sources here today as saying that the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas, who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, and their hostages will come to Panama once an agreement is reached with the Colombian Government.

The paper states that the hostages will be released in Panama after an agreement is reached between the M-19 and the Colombian Government. The Colombian Government would then send some 300 political prisoners abroad whose release has been demanded by the guerrillas.

The paper says both the guerrillas and their hostages, including 20 ambassadors, will come to this capital where the diplomats will be freed, while the guerrillas will leave for an unidentified country that has granted them asylum. That country is apparently Mexico.

The information released here this afternoon does not indicate when the hostages will be freed.

The Panamanian Government offered to mediate the same day the embassy was occupied. Other countries also offered to mediate in an attempt to resolve the crisis.

## COSTA RICA

### SUPREME COURT ORDERS M-19 GUERRILLAS RELEASED

PA050425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Supreme Court sent a telegram this morning to Public Security and Government Minister Echeverria Brealey, ordering him to immediately release the Monge Benavides brothers. It also orders him to cancel the arrest warrant issued against [word indistinct].

Last Thursday, the government arrested Jose Gabriel, Jorge Armando and Fabio Monge Benavides, members of the Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla group. The arrest was ordered as a security measure.

### Expected To Go To Nicaragua

PA051506 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Christopher (Hind), the legal adviser of the UN high commissioner, said arrangements are being made for the Monge Benavides brothers to be received in Nicaragua as political refugees. He said Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez has welcomed the commissioner's request and now just has to send the visas. (Hind) said 16 people including [the Monge brothers'] wives and children will leave for Nicaragua.

He added that political asylum somewhere in Europe is being sought for the Simon Bolivar Brigade members who fought in Nicaragua's civil war. They are Maria Perez Gentil and Gil Gonzalez who were arrested upon Minister Echeverria Brealey's orders.

The three Monge Benavides brothers are still being held in general detention. Although the Supreme Court sent a telegram to Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey so they can be released, the detention officer last night said he had not received any order from the minister to release the 19 April Movement members.

## EL SALVADOR

### CLARIFICATION ON HONDURAN NEGOTIATIONS SOUGHT

PA051424 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Mar 80 p 7 PA

[Editorial: "That 95 Percent in the Negotiation"]

[Text] Several years ago, we cannot recall how many now, in one of their last meetings in Mexico City, the Honduran and Salvadoran negotiating commissions told the newspapers that they had reached agreement on 95 percent of the basic points for a peace treaty.

Now, the Honduran and Salvadoran deputy foreign ministers who met just late last week in San Jose are also announcing that they have reached a 95-percent agreement in the negotiations. If we rely on the figures reported and, since the percentages announced in Mexico and Costa Rica are the same, this could mean that no progress has been made in the bilateral negotiations since the Tlalteloco meeting many years ago, despite the participation of the illustrious mediator, Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero.

The central governments of the two countries must clarify this matter particularly if there is some truth about the upcoming resumption in the diplomatic relations as reported by the news agencies in Costa Rica late last week.

BAS REPORTS EXISTENCE OF 'MACHIAVELLIAN' COMMUNIST PLOT

PA041422 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 pp 3, 40 PA

[Text] Salvadoran and Central American radio stations have reported the existence of a Machiavellian plan by the communists to take power by force. Its objective is to destroy the armed forces and submerge El Salvador in a whirlpool of blood, fire and slavery.

The Salvadoran Anticommunist Brigade [BAS] has sent the following bulletin to the media in San Salvador:

The BAS warns that according to information learned through a spokesman for the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, there is proof and knowledge of a Machiavellian plan by the Salvadoran communists ot take power by force, destroy our armed forces and submerge El Salvador in a whirlpool of blood, fire and slavery because all those who work, who have a small or large business, and all those who love liberty are the most hated enemies of the communists.

The plan consists of an attack on the military garrisons in the northern and eastern sections of the country as a feint by Salvadoran communist columns aided by Nicaraguans and international columns, while their ally at the San Carlos garrison, garrison Commander Benjamin Ramos--who they have said is a communist--will open the doors and distribute weapons to the rabble to annihilate the National Guard, National police, rural police, air force and anticommunist sectors of the military in order to establish a communist Marxist-Leninist regime in our beloved fatherland.

We denounce this Machiavellian communist plan to the conscientious army and security forces and to the true Salvadoran citizens who love liberty in order that we may all fight off this threat at our doors and not allow our children to inherit an enslaved, impoverished and destroyed fatherland.

Salvadorans, the struggle in near. Prepare to crush this Christian Democratic-communist plot.

[Signed] Salvadoran Anticommunist Brigade.

FAPU CRITICIZES CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY'S ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

PA042117 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Feb 80 p 29 PA

[Bulletin No. 3 of the United Popular Action Front--FAPU: "The Christian Democrats: Accomplices of the Dictatorship"--dated 22 February]

[Excerpts] In the first few days of January Christian Democracy announced its decision of participating in the government and the appointment of Morales Ehrlich and Dada Hirezi as its representatives in the junta. They presented themselves as the "saviors" of the fatherland. They said their ministers would rule and announced that the pact established with the armed forces would be promoted.

The rightwing faction of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] led by Jose Napoleon Duarte had achieved its objectives:

1--To obtain military support and approval of its political project;

2--To achieve the approval and blessing of U.S. imperialism for its government;

3--To lead the party in a suicidal and antipopular adventure.

The Complicity

On 22 January the people were once again massacred. The greatest popular rally in El Salvador's political history was brutally repressed. The Christian Democrats immediately expressed their condolences and tried to excuse themelves with a half-truth, blaming groups of civilians organized in bands backed by the oligarchy. In the days following the massacre there were many promises of justice. The much announced pact was unmasked: power continues to be concentrated in the fascist apparatus while a protocol control the repressive bodies, only serves to issue communiques and receive diplomats and officials of the United States and Venezuela.

The Christian Democrats willfully disregard--thus becoming accomplices--the participation of the National Guard and the National Police in the 22 January massacre and that gangs such as the White Warriors Union (UGB), the Organization for Liberation from Communism (OLC) and the Central American Liberation Front (FLCA) are front groups formed by members of the repressive forces and former Somozist guards.

The formation of the government by the rightwing faction of the PDC strengthened the fascists. It is no coincidence that we are now living under a repression which neither Molina nor Romero dared to encourage. The brutal evictions of churches, the assassinations and disappearances of patriots, the tossing of tied militants of the popular organizations from helicopters into the Lempa River, and the criminal operations in the rural areas are evidence of the criminal campaign promoted by the oligarchy and implemented by the fascists in the Defense Ministry.

In the face of such a repressive campaign, the Christian Democratic rightwing remains silent or issues vague statements which endorse the actions of Colonels Garcia, Carranza, Vides Casanova and others.

A government junta which does not have even the slightest control over the repressive forces and its own Defense Ministry is the result of the rightwing adventure. The initial announcements and promises have given way to the current reality. From "saviors," the Christian Democrats have passed to "victims" and puppets.

A Pact With Imperialism's Blessing

The faction led by Duarte has not only turned over the party to the plans of the U.S Embassy but also seeks to continue turning over the entire country.

U.S. imperialism has been weakened in Central America with the defeat of Somozism and it views the Salvadoran situation with great concern: a national crisis which increasingly grows worse, ruling classes unable to find a solution to this crisis and a growing and vigorous popular movement. In an effort to prevent the people's triump, imperialism wants the fascists to remain in the army and prevent the progressive officers from being linked to the popular organizations. It also wants a government that will not threaten its interests in the region.

The PDC has helped imperialism's plans by giving a democratic facade to the dictatorship. This helps the dictatorship's international "image" and weakens the international solidarity with the popular organizations.

Christian Democracy gives an international political facade to the dictatorship and the fascists who would never have been able to obtain it easily. The United States knows well the role which the Andean Group played in favor of the Nicaraguan people and is trying to prevent history from repeating itself in El Salvador. When the Nicaraguan people struggled for their victory, the ruling party in Venezuela was the Democratic Action Party, which played an important role in preventing Washington from using the Andean Group. [paragraph continues]

Since Christian Democracy is now in power in Venezuela, the United States wants it to provide military and political aid to the puppet Salvadoran Government, which in reality helps the dictatorship.

U.S. imperialism does not lag behind and has publicly announced large economic and military aid, even threatening a direct intervention. In the last week of January, five armored vehicles with all types of weapons of verious calibers entered the country from the United States through the port of Acajutla. Most of the armaments, the military advisers and the $5 million "aid" in weapons is destined mainly for the repressive forces, increasing their role as real independent armies. In other words, Duarte and company are providing the political facade that imperialism and the dictatorship needed for the supply of modern war equipment.

From "Rules of the Game" to Rules of Gunfire

The characteristic of the Christian Democratic government has not only been its complicity with repression. It has also been characterized by its incompetence and mediocrity. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that it has undertaken few actions which are characteristic of real governments.

After proclaiming to be antioligarchical, it has turned out to be antipopular. It must explain how the oligarchy can be defeated by asking for more repression against the people, as Napoleon Duarte did on 15 February. The oligarchy can only be defeated by the people and their organizations and not by a government whose defense minister--who was accepted rather than forced on the government--is the one who directs the fascist apparatus of repression.

The government of the Christian Democratic rightwing has just announced reforms. It has not implemented a single one. Processes are not won with announcements or promises.

The massacres of 22 January and 12 February, the assassinations, the disappearances, and the brutal repression in the rural areas show that the government junta does not have any power; that while in news conferences its members say they are antioligarchical, the army and the repressive forces kill the people. That has a name and that name is complicity.

The famous "rules of the game" announced at the beginning of the government of the Christian Democratic rightwing fall within the framework of the imperialist plan of reforms to modernize Salvadoran capitalism and of repression to destroy the popular forces. The results have been disastrous: no reform has been implemented and hundreds of patriots have been killed or are missing. But the most serious aspect of the current puppet government is that while its members proclaim to be antioligarchical--for example, in the speeches of Morales Ehrlich--in reality, with silent and even criminal complicity, they permit the strengthening of the repressive forces and the rearmament of the fascists. In summary, the government opens the way for the supporters of a bloody war against the people.

The Salvadoran oligarchy anxiously seeks civil war. It provokes the popular organizations so that there will be spontaneous outbreaks of popular insurrection and it maintains its cherished dream of a Pinochet-styled coup as a way to destry its enemies. The main role is played by the repressive forces as such or under the cover of the UGB, OLC, FLCA and the garrisons controlled by the fascists. This was evident during their attack on the people on 22 January.

Morales Ehrlich, Rey Prendes and Napoleon Duarte have issued many vague statements. After the fascist attack of 22 January, the "brilliant" solution of the government junta was to place all the country's radio stations in a network and release insulting communiques. Is that what it means to be antioligarchical and antifascist? [paragraph continues]

While the people were being attacked by the National Police and National Guard in uniform or in civilian clothes, the government junta shut off the communications media so that the popular organizations could not make charges and it issued communiques which were far from the truth. The government is antioligarchic in its speeches, antipopular in actions. In summary, the "rules of the game" have become "rules of gunfire."

The People's Path Is Built by the People

A political program favorable to the people can only be drafted by the people and their organizations. The middlemen with messianic trappings are not needed. The enemies of the people are the oligarchy, the fascists and imperialism. Since those are their enemies, the economic power of the oligarchy must be destroyed, the fascist apparatus must be dismantled and its leaders must be brought to trial. The people's path cannot accept imperialist tutelage or protection from the United States.

The aforementioned objectives can only be achieved by a government that expresses the people's interests, that is the result of the broad unity of the people, and that is inspired by a deep national sentiment. A government with those objectives is the only possible path. It will be able to prevent a civil war, saving the people from the war sought and provoked by the oligarchy.

The United Popular Action Front (FAPU) believes that the failure of the Christian Democratic pact confirms our proposal for a popular government of national salvation which will have as a foundation a program agreed upon by the popular organizations. We are convinced that the great struggle of the people and the correct leadership of their popular organizations will lead us to victory. The heroic bloodshed throughout the country encourages us toward victory and freedom.

Out with the proimperialist fascists and demagogues!

All power to the revolutionary and democratic forces!

For the victory of the organized people, FAPU!

ARMY, POLICE INCREASE PRESENCE IN CAPITAL

PA051504 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Mar 80 p 2 PA

[Text] Several army groups and security forces patrolled streets in San Salvador yesterday in order to control possible violent actions.

According to reports, this patrolling was carried out with the apparent goal of anticipating any violence which could occur in view of the implementation of reforms to be announced by the government.

A group of soldiers and policemen positioned themselves near the buildings of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) in the southern and northern zones of this capital. Most ANTEL employees have been on strike since 21 February demanding the reinstatement of four technicians who were fired, freedom to get organized and salary adjustments. Another group of policemen positioned themselves in front of the ANTEL building in downtown San Salvador to protect the installations.

The reports added that the increased military presence was due to an expected junta announcement on the implementation of several reforms, including the nationalization of banks and the agrarian reform.

LEFTISTS RIOT IN SAN SALVADOR 5 MAR

PA052146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Mar (AFP)--Leftist militants rioted again this afternoon in San Salvador, burning vehicles and obstructing traffic. Although the army deployed patrols throughout the city no clashes took place with the demonstrators.

Members and sympathizers of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, which at the last minute suspended a demonstration scheduled for today, burned many public and private vehicles in downtown San Salvador and tried to set fire to several stores. The rioting interrupted traffic and the army sent patrols out into the streets, while the leftist groups moved to other parts of the city.

Meanwhile the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] reported today the death of one of their leaders, Daniel Escobar, who was killed Tuesday in the outskirts of Divisadero, Morazan Department, some 200 km east of this city. Escobar held the post of municipal mayor. Forty six-year-old Escobar was a PDC charter member and a member of the National Directorate. He was killed in an ambush allegedly laid by leftist sectors.

TERRORISTS ATTACK NATIONAL GUARD POST AT SONSONATE

PA051800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvadro, 5 Mar (AFP)--The National Guard's headquarters in the city of Sonsonate, 63 km to the west of this capital, today was attacked by a terrorist commando unit, it was reported here today.

The assailants, dressed in black with their faces covered by handkerchiefs, used 12-gauge shotguns and automatic rifles, according to the reports. The attack was repelled by the guards and there were no casualties on either side. The San Salvador National Guard headquarters had been the victim of a similar attack yesterday.

Elsewhere, the Salvadoran social security hospital in the city of San Miguel, 140 km east of this capital, was machinegunned today, it was learned here. Unknown elements opened fire from a moving automobile against that medical center's children's ward. There were no injuries from the attack, but it did cause material damage.

MILITARY REPORTEDLY SURROUNDS UNIVERSITY

PA060100 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran radio station YSKL has reported that five people were killed by the state repression corps outside the university campus, which was surrounded by the military. The military High Command reported that a group of guerrillas involved in Monday's attack on the National Guard headquarters had hidden in the university. However, university officials denied the army's official report, noting that the military troops have attacked the university with high caliber weapons with the obvious intention of raiding it.

Meanwhile, seven bodies showing obvious signs of torture were found in Zaragoza, 19 km north north of San Salvador. They showed signs of acid burns and beatings and their hands were tied behind their backs, the Human Rights Commission reported.

The commission has informed the UN Human Rights Commission of the incident and asked that a joint committee including International Red Cross members come to El Salvador to investigate these and other incidents which constitute a flagrant violation of elementary human rights.

TEACHERS STRIKE PROTESTS MURDER OF COLLEAGUES

PA060104 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 4 Mar (AFP)--Over 15,000 Salvadoran teachers affiliated with the Salvadoran National Teachers Association (ANDES), began a 5-day strike today protesting the frequent murders of teachers and members of peoples groups. The teachers' protest was expressed in a manifesto published here.

In the document ANDES says that over 12 teachers have been murdered since last October and a similar number have disappeared since 1970. They also ask the government to pay them for the days they will be on strike, starting today.

Meanwhile over 300 employees of the San Salvador Judicial Center marched from the Palace of Justice to the Supreme Court building today, demanding salary increases. The demonstrators said that if their request is not heeded they could start a strike to pressure the government.

ERP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 3 MAR NATIONAL GUARD ATTACK

PA052357 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In a communique sent to Radio Cadena Central, the Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP] states that its operation on 3 March--an attack on the national guard main headquarters--was carried out by several squads of the Commander Rafael Antonio (Sabla) Front. It was planned, supervised and coordinated by Commander Joaquin Villalobos and led by Commander Jorge Antonio Menendez, with Commander Alejandro as second in command.

The ERP communique adds that at 0910 the town of Ciudad Delgado was taken, whereupon all access roads were closed and mined to forestall the arrival of reinforcements. Immediately afterward, the communique adds, attacks were launched with 100 mm cannon for approximately 15 minutes. The targets were the dormitories of National Guardsmen and officers. There were a great number of casualties.

Finally, the communique states that the National Guard was unable to organize its own defense and had to be assisted by the National Police, while the rural police were immobilized. The ERP called this action: "punishment to the peoples' executioners."

POLICE SAY REPORT OF ARRESTED UDN LEADER, WIFE FALSE

PA050256 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1225 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] In the name of the National Police General Directorate of El Salvador, the Armed Forces Press Committee refers to newspaper reports appearing in a local daily, published by the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] and relating to the arrest of [party secretary] Rodolfo Castellano Oprana and his wife Annette Flaquisin by agents of this security corps. The committee states that this is absolutely false and that to involve members of the police corps in this matter is malicious and ill intentioned.

QUICK SOLUTION TO PROFESSOR RAMOS' MURDER SOUGHT

PA050119 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1205 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Bulletin by Attorney General's Office--read by announcer]

[Text] The Attorney General's Office will always be concerned with the defense of the Salvadoran people's interests, especially now, when continuous negative activities keep the country in a state of unrest. One of the duties of the Attorney General's Office is the investigation of criminal activities which tragically affect our society, such as the recent death of Professor Gregorio Ramos Olmedo which is being thoroughly investigated from all legal aspects. Professor Pedro (Gran), secretary general of the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, has been asked to appear before this court to give the names and addresses of witnesses to Professor Ramos Olmedo's murder on 23 February at 0730 at kilometer 16 of the north road. The murder was allegedly committed by a National Guardsman, along with a group of soldiers.

Professor (Gran) must appear on the morning of 5 March, so that this murder can be solved as soon as possible. The attorney general has appointed Jose Domingo Batres Ceoane to be prosecuting attorney.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON BOGOTA HOSTAGES, OTHER TOPICS

PA060004 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1405 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--live]

[Text] President Romeo Lucas Garcia does not agree with the payment of ransom for the hostages in Bogota, Colombia. Guatemala is a country which cannot indulge in the luxury of wasting or giving away money, and I am not willing to make any contribution to obtain the release of the group of ambassadors presently being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy in Colombia by the 19 April Movement, President Lucas Garcia said.

Our country is poor and is not in a position to make a contribution of any kind to obtain the release of the diplomats who are being held by the Colombian guerrillas, the president added. I would not wish to be faced with the problem now confronting the Colombian Government, because it is very often necessary to yield to pressure. We have already experienced such situations firsthand when embassies have been occupied, the president said.

Asked what strategy would be used by our country in response to the policy of pressure being applied to poor Latin American countries by the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR, the president said: I cannot give an opinion, because I am not familiar with the policy of the United States in this regard. I am not informed. I know of the matter only superficially and, since I don't have the necessary knowledge to make a judgment, I prefer not to make any comment in this regard.

The president was asked about Belizean independence. President Lucas said that as regards certain rumors that have circulated concerning the Nicaraguan Government's alleged support for the unilateral independence of Belize, he considers the matter to be pure speculation based on statements of some influential member of the government junta, because he has no official information on the subject.

In referring to guerrilla activity in our country, President Lucas said that everyone is aware of the upheaval in El Salvador and Nicaragua and our proximity to them has led subversive groups to feel optimistic and encouraged. However, he added, you may be certain that the government is in control of this situation and will remain in control, because Guatemala has had guerrillas for many years.

In commenting on news dispatches to the effect that the Spanish Government would turn to an international organization to demand indemnity for the incidents at the Spanish Embassy on 31 January, the president said that, although we have received no official information on the subject, we also have the right to demand payment for the damage caused by the intervention of the Spanish ambassador and the deaths of prominent men who were very useful to the fatherland. I think our indemnity would be much greater than that which the Spanish are seeking, because we Guatemalans lost much more, the president concluded.

CIVIC FOUNDATION PROTESTS TO BOWDLER ON U.S. POLICY

PA040236 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 p 30 PA

[Advertisement: "A Note to Mr William Bowdler," reprinted from LA PRENSA LIBRE of Guatemala of 28 February]

[Text] Dear Mr Bowdler: No one is more aware than you of the difficult situation being experienced at this moment by the free world. Some 25 years ago the United States had an 8-1 predominance over Russia. At present the advantage is being held by the enemy of Christianity, freedom and human dignity, in almost the same proportion, thus endangering the survival of the systems which the countries of this continent so greatly esteem.

The policy of the State Department--which you and some of your friends have promoted since Cuba was ceded to communism when you were the political adviser at the embassy in Havana, and which ended with the domination of that beautiful island by the most evil dictatorship ever known to the world--will be very difficult for us Latin Americans to forget. How do you think we feel, sir, regarding the State Department's betrayal of Nicaragua, our sister republic, which you have placed in the hands of Commander Tomas Borge, a communist who now has absolute control over the army, the police and the civil courts?

You have acted toward El Salvador like the cook who plucks and cleans the turkey to later place it in the oven, and are attempting to do the same with us. Last November you said the Salvadoran Government would fall and so would the Guatemalan Government unless they implemented certain changes recommended by the State Department. What are those changes? That our countries become socialist. We note that rural land is being distributed. Banking is being nationalized. Exports of agricultural products will be in the hands of the government. These are measures you have not yet recommended for your own country.

Sir, do you have such little faith in the capitalist free enterprise system that you are determined to destroy it in our countries?

Do you realize, Mr Bowdler, that as a result of your aggressive and interventionist policy your government no longer has a single country as a friend on this continent?

We are friends and admirers of the great people of the United States, and for this reason we cannot believe that the citizens of that great nation agree with imposing on us a system contrary to the one that has made your nation great and powerful.

Yours very truly, Julio Cesar Hernandez, for the Guatemalan Civic Foundation.

POLICE USE FORCE TO REPRESS SQUATTERS

PA050428 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Yesterday, from 2030 on, police units used teargas on some 2,000 people who seized land in Nueva Chinautla colony in zone 6.

People who had been living in the ravines reportedly invaded plots of land located higher up. Model platoon units showed up at the site to forcefully evict them, because they refused to discuss the situation.

During the confrontation, several people were either injured or arrested, but no information on this was available last night. The only thing that has been confirmed so far is that the public force intervened because thousands of people invaded some private land, the owners of which requested police help in evicting them.

AUTHORITIES STEP UP CONTROL MEASURES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA052123 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2318 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--It may be noted here today that the Guatemalan police have stepped up control measures.

Individuals and vehicles are being stopped and searched at different points in the capital and at checkpoints for entry into and exit from the city. The public relations office of the police has explained that the purpose of the measures is to confiscate firearms and knives as well as to capture persons who are wanted by the police.

Last weekend the police arrested over 1,500 criminals and illegal aliens. It has now expanded its actions to prevent acts of violence wherever possible. The same measures are also being taken in the interior of the country, on the grounds that "it is better to cause some inconvenience to honest citizens than to allow criminals to act freely."

GOVERNMENT SOLUTION FOUND TO SUGAR WORKERS PLIGHT

PA042129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1654 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today found an official solution to the problem which began on the southern coast 15 days ago when the sugar harvest was stopped to demand a pay raise for agricultural workers.

The government resolution provides for increases in three wage scales which are considered "fair" but which in the case of the finished product will not hit consumers too hard.

"Whether they like it or not all parties will have to accept the provisions of the resolution because their proposals were heard and taken into consideration," Labor Minister Carlos Alarcon Monsanto said. The resolution was released in his office today.

Calm seems to have returned to the southern coast today. Antiriot police platoons are still stationed there but only as a precautionary measure. They have been stationed there from the very beginning "lest they fall into the trap set by the extremist groups," Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz reported.

## HONDURAS

### PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA RETURNS FROM U.S. TOUR

PA051722 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the government military junta, returned home today after a successful tour of the United States in the national interest during which he met President Jimmy Carter. The presidential plane landed at Toncontin International Airport at 1540 where he was welcomed by the Cabinet, the diplomatic and consular corps, the High Council of the Armed Forces, military units and a large number of Hondurans.

As Paz Garcia and his entourage--including Natural Resources Secretary Rafael Leonardo Callejas, Central Bank President Praxedes Martinez, U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Mrs Mari-Luci Jaramillo and Valentin Mendoza, finance and public credit secretary--deplaned, they were shown the usual honors while the crowd applauded.

## NICARAGUA

### GROUPS REACT TO FREEZING OF $75-MILLION U.S. LOAN

PA052140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1949 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The freezing of the $75-million loan, already approved by the U.S. Congress at the request of President Jimmy Carter to reactivate the Nicaraguan economy, may be solved in Nicaragua's favor in April.

According to U.S. budget procedures, the President will ask for an increase in the U.S. financial aid package for Central America--which is currently overdrawn by $730 million--in April.

This overdraft includes the $75 million for Nicaragua and the $5 million for El Salvador and since the limit was exceeded it was decided to freeze the funds. This was the explanation given by the U.S. Congressional Budget Committee. This was the way in which Francisco D'Escoto Brockman, White House adviser for the Nicaraguan Embassy, explained the matter to a local newscast.

There has been no official reaction to the freezing of the loan which is considered to be necessary, but not indispensable, to develop the battered economy of this country because of last year's civil war.

Popular sectors in the media today criticized the justification put forward by the congressional committee in question that "there are not enough funds to cover the Nicaraguan loan."

The secretary general of the Farm Workers Association said: "This reasoning indicates the beginning of an economic blockade against the Nicaraguan revolution. A very wealthy country such as the United States--which spends large amounts to get ready for an eventual war against Russia because of the Afghanistan issue and which supports antipopular dictatorships--claims that it has no money to cover the Nicaraguan loan."

The Sandinist Workers Central stated that the whole debate and the freezing of the loan "is nothing other than blackmail against the revolution which will smash against the will of the Nicaraguan people to defend the revolution until the final consequences."

Commander Bayardo Arce, currently on a tour of Europe, accompanied by junta member Sergio Ramirez, said before he left Nicaragua that the approval of the loan which the CIA tried to sabotage, represented a "defeat for the reaction and they have not resigned themselves to that. They are trying to diminish their defeated image by imposing absurd limits and conditions on a loan which will be mostly used to reactivate the country's private sector. This is part of the undernanded struggle of interests that are using all their influence in the government to hinder the loan," Arce said.

One of the conditions authorizes President Carter to stop the disbursements if the loan is directed to take care of more than 1,000 Cuban teachers and technicians currently working in Nicaragua.

JUNTA MEMBER HASSAN DISCUSSES FREEZING OF U.S. LOAN

PA052233 [Editorial Report PA] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1800 GMT on March 5 carries a poorly heard, 9-minute recorded interview with Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by Maria Elena Artola on the freezing of the U.S. loan to Nicaragua. The time and place of the interview are not given.

Artola begins the interview by asking if the government had received any special communication in connection with the freezing of the loan. Hassan replies: "We have not received any official confirmation on that. We heard about it this morning from various sources, so it is a fact. But we have received no official communication that would indicate the present situation."

Artola asks that since "there has been a surplus [excedente] in the U.S. budget," was it not "absurd that the loan is now frozen?"

Hassan replies: "I would simply attribute it to a lack of coordination, an error in the programming, in the distribution of the foreign aid that is approved overall."

Next Artola asks if Hassan thinks "that the freezing of this loan will affect the economic reactivation plan which our government has mapped out?"

Hassan replies: "Yes. Evidently the economic [words indistinct] had included some projects, some investment that supposedly was going to be financed with money from this fund of $75 million. So the cancellation of this fund of course involves projects that depended on it, projects that are going to have to be temporarily stopped. This, however--and this should be understood--is going to cause some problems for the Nicaraguan people, and is going to cause persons who were going to be employed not to be. It is going to, in some measure, affect the Nicaraguan economy, especially the working class, the peasants and small producers [words indistinct], but it is not a mortal blow to Nicaragua. We are not depending, our economy is not depending on this loan. It is going to cause [word indistinct] difficulties, temporary difficulties that are not going to permanently affect the development of Nicaragua.

In his final statement, Hassan says that "private enterprise was in reality going to absorb most of this loan. Therefore, they are going to be severely affected."

CST CALLS ON MEMBERS TO OPPOSE CIA 'INTERVENTION'

PA060106 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Central (CST) has called on its members to protest CIA intervention in Nicaragua today.

In view of maneuvers by imperialism and its nefarious arm, the CIA, which only yesterday supported the genocidal tyrant Anastasio Somoza and are now trying to curb the uncontrollable advance of the Sandinist peoples revolution, we call for a mobilization to foil those threats, the CST appeal reads. With this demonstration, we workers will begin a national campaign against destabilization by improving production, CST leader Denis Melendez said today.

He said that through volunteer work we will try to recover from the heavy losses resulting from the halt in production at about 20 sites caused by false labor leaders. These individuals, Melendez said, have demanded pay raises of as much as 100 percent, but what they really seek is to cause economic chaos which jibes with the CIA's campaign against Nicaragua.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S.

PA060316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Mar (AFP)--The Sandinist government's mass organizations this afternoon held their first anti-U.S. demonstration close to the U.S. Embassy chanting slogans against the CIA and imperialism. Thousands of demonstrators, led by the leaders of the labor organizations sponsored by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, marched with posters and banners to within 500 meters of the U.S. Embassy located in the extreme southeast of Managua.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED AFTER GRENADA'S BISHOP VISIT

PA032205 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 5 PA

[Grenada-Nicaraguan joint communique--date not given]

[Text] On 22 February the National Reconstruction Junta of the Republic of Nicaragua, represented by Companera Violeta de Chamorro and Companeros Moises Hassan, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega and Alfonso Robelo received Companero Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the sister nation of Grenada, who arrived on an official visit, having been invited to participate as guest of honor in the official commemoration of the heroic deed of national hero Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men.

The government junta noted the honor and satisfaction that the internal and external political situation of his country represents for the government, all of which greatly interests the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, whose representatives expressed great admiration for the patriotism and skill with which the Grenada revolution is being conducted.

The National Reconstruction Government Junta of the Republic of Nicaragua reiterated the gratitude of the entire Nicaraguan people for the effective, generous and brave solidarity shown by the government and sister people of Grenada during the most difficult moments of the struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua.

The government junta also expressed its willingness and firm determination to strengthen and increasingly expand its ties with the Grenada Government and people, stressing also that nobody and nothing can block this firm determination to always express solidarity in all areas with the Grenada Government.

The representatives of the two governments also explored ways in which our countries might help each other in order to strengthen their economies, threatened as they are by the interventionist maneuvers of international reaction, which is trying to frustrate the advance of their revolutionary processes.

They stated that joint action and solidarity among Latin American and Caribbean countries is essential in order to achieve common objectives of progress and well-being for their peoples. Therefore, they reiterated their desire to contribute to the process of integration and cooperation among Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

They examined with particular interest the current situation in the Caribbean and expressed their determination to contribute to the preservation and strengthening of the area as a peace zone.

Both delegations expressed their solidarity and support for the Panamanian people and government in their just struggle to exercise full sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

The two delegations reaffirmed their full support for the people of Belize in their efforts to achieve their prompt and firm independence.

The two delegations expressed their full support for a democratic and truly popular solution that once and for all puts an end tc the crisis afflicting the heroic Salvadoran people. The two delegations expressed their support for the just demands of the Puerto Rican people in their struggle for independence, condemned violations of human rights in several countries and gave their unequivocal support to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the Inter-American Human Rights Tribunal, both of which were created for the purpose of guaranteeing respect for human rights on the American Continent.

The delegations stated that all countries should nationalize their natural wealth in order to be able to use it to achieve their national objectives of welfare and progress.

The two delegations indicated that the efforts to bring about a new international economic order have not been successful due to the rigid positions adopted by the majority of the developed countries and their ill-will in responding to the legitimate demands of developing countries.

They pointed to the urgent need to bring about structural changes in the international economy with the participation of all countries in order to guarantee the establishment of a new international economic order in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions.

The National Reconstruction Government of the Republic of Nicaragua also expressed its solidarity with the Revolutionary People's Government of Grenada, expressing its best wishes for continued success in its struggle to achieve the true independence of the people of Grenada.

The National Reconstruction Government of the Republic of Nicaragua warmly saluted the Grenada people and its revolutionary government in the name of the people and the National Reconstruction Government Junta on the occasion of the first anniversary of its glorious revolution of 13 March 1979, which put an end to Grenada's tyranny, oppression and backwardness.

The companero prime minister of Grenada expressed his revolutionary satisfaction over his presence in free Nicaragua and over the fact that he had had the chance to observe first-hand the advance and consolidation of the Nicaraguan process.

For his part, he also expressed the wish of his government and people to increasingly expand and strengthen their ties of brotherhood with the Nicaraguan Government and people, and he emphasized that this solidarity must be expressed in the political, cultural and economic areas.

In this regard, the representatives of the two governments agreed to maintain permanent consultations in order to adopt common positions at international forums such as the OAS and the United Nations as well as to sign bilateral cultural and economic agreements.

[Signed] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and George Louison, minister of education, youth, social affairs and foreign relations of Grenada.

RAMIREZ CANCELS PARIS VISIT; POPE SEES CHAMORRO, ORTEGA

PA042318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 3 Mar (AFP)--Nicaraguan Reconstruction Junta member Sergio Ramirez has canceled his plans to visit Paris this week, Nicaraguan diplomatic sources announced today.

Ramirez and Commander Bayardo Arce, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's Political Directorate, were to have presided over a meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua, slated for Friday in the great amphitheater at the Sorbonne.

According to the source, no official information has been received on Commander Arce's trip to France, but it has been confirmed that Nicaraguan Ambassador to France Alejandro Serrano Caldera will preside over the solidarity event on Friday, which will be held under the slogan "1980: year of literacy in Nicaragua." No explanation was given at the Nicaraguan Embassy for the sudden cancellation of Ramirez' visit, but according to French sources, his trip has been postponed because it would have been impossible for the highest-ranking French Foreign Ministry officials to receive him this week.

Ramirez and several other government officials set out last week on a tour through Europe aimed at obtaining funds to finance the literacy campaign launched by the new Nicaraguan authorities. Within the framework of this campaign, Ramirez has visited the FRG, Sweden, Holland and Austria, while Violeta Barrios Chamorro and Daniel Ortega Saavedra were received by Pope John Paul II today in the Vatican.

On this occasion, the pope stressed "the full respect for the people's rights and religious beliefs" which, according to him, extend to include an education in accordance with the faith practiced by parents and Catholic families.

USSR NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

PA011614 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] It was officially announced in Moscow today that German Shlyapnikov, 51, has been named Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua. Shlyapnikov, who has been serving as Soviet ambassador to Ecuador, has served in various positions in Soviet embassies in China, Mongolia, New Zealand and Bolivia.

COMMANDER NUNEZ SAYS WORKERS RETURNING TO FACTORIES

PA040128 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Nicaraguan Commander Carlos Nunez on 3 March in Managua--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What measures has the government taken regarding the shutdown of factories?

[Answer] The government has evaluated the investigations made by the Labor Ministry and has taken the necessary measures to get the workers back to their jobs after they voluntarily evacuated the factories they had seized. They will return to work tomorrow.

[Question] Have the workers given up their demands for a substantial wage increase?

[Answer] They definitely gave up the demand for a 100-percent increase. Their demands in this respect crashed against a situation which they [words indistinct] we want all organizations to know that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is fully aware of the people's needs. Nevertheless, we condemn the halt in production. We are against it in principle. However, we do not blame the workers because we realize they have needs and that any organization that represents them has the obligation to carry out its responsibilities.

In this respect we feel that the political organization and the labor leaders who encouraged the shutdown of production centers have committed a crime against the country, because it has been the cause of a loss of millions much needed by the revolution. This is so because they use the workers economic problems as an excuse to paralyze the country's production. We want to let them know that the FSLN and its components are not going to yield an inch in this political and ideological struggle [words indistinct]. The union leaders and political organization went ahead and violated agreements, including a revolutionary commitment, by forcing the workers to paralyze production.

[Question] Could this mean that the Trade Union Commission no longer has a reason to exist since it violated agreements?

[Answer] The existence of the Trade Union Commission can be justified if there is an effective political rectification of its organizations. The Sandinist Workers Central and the General Workers Confederation are going to ask the Trade Union Commission to take a stand regarding the measures taken by the government. In the first place, it must support the measures taken by the government to prevent companies from reducing their capital and the future paralysis of production centers, because this represents a serious economic blow to the revolution.

In other words, what every worker must realize is that either we sacrifice for the future or we sacrifice our future to meet immediate demands, which will eventually lead us to disaster. Paralysis of the country is a first sign of disaster, and it will only maintain the situation of hunger and poverty among workers who have been exploited for years.

If the workers are not properly guided, if they follow the orders of domestic and foreign reactionary sectors, there will be no solution to their problems or to the country's, even if this is not their intention.

PLI PRESIDENT BELIEVES SOCRATES FLORES WAS MURDERED

PA041927 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] "We are convinced of it. Socrates was murdered," Dr Virgilio Godoy, president of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], told "Extra" [name of newscast].

There is strong suspicion that PLI leader and revolutionary activist Socrates Flores was murdered. Preliminary medical examinations indicate that he showed signs of having drowned, but definite conclusions of the autopsy will not be known for 8 days. However, persons who knew Socrates consider that he was a man that never exposed himself to danger unnecessarily.

RADIO MOSCOW ENGLISH PROGRAMS RELAYED BY MEDIUMWAVE

[Broadcast Note FCS/WA] A Cuban-based mediumwave transmitter, operating on 600 Khz, has been observed since 24 February relaying portions of Radio Moscow's English-language "World Service" and all of Radio Moscow's service to North America in English. The Cuban relay makes these programs available to listeners on much of the East coast of the United States on the standard AM radio band. Prior to this, Radio Moscow English-language programming was beamed to North America via shortwave, including, since April 1979, relays by Cuban-based shortwave transmitters.

The Cuban transmitter operating on 600 Khz was first observed on 5 February carrying Havana's "La Voz de Cuba" (The Voice of Cuba) programs in English to North America and the Caribbean from 0500 to programming according to the following schedule:

0400-0500 GMT Moscow "World Service" in English
0500-1100 GMT Havana "The Voice of Cuba" in English
1100-1400 GMT Moscow "World Service" in English
2000-2300 GMT Moscow "World Service" in English
2300-0400 GMT Moscow in English to North America

It is presumed, but has not yet been confirmed, that the Radio Moscow programs being carried by the Cuban transmitter are a direct relay of programs originating in the Soviet Union and also being broadcast on shortwave. It is also believed that the Cuban transmitter operating on 600 Khz is the same transmitter previously used to transmit "La Voz de Cuba" programs in Spanish to the Caribbean, but which was removed from this service in 1979. This transmitter reportedly has a power of 150 kw and is located at San German, Cuba.

GRANMA ACCUSES CIA OF USING HIRED KILLERS

PA050305 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] It is evident that the CIA's plots in league with the Mafia against the Cuban revolution have taught that U.S. agency the old habit of the Cosa Nostra contract murder, according to GRANMA, official mouthpiece of the Cuban Communist Party.

In an article entitled "Hired Killers" the Cuban newspaper says that an investigation by American newspapers of a number of murders in which Cuban-born terrorists were involved, reveals more foul play by the CIA, precisely at a time when an increase of its prerogatives is being debated. Since 1975 these prerogatives had presumably been restricted.

The paper says that the Cuban terrorist groups recruited by the CIA for the racist South African regime and Chile have participated in at least a dozen murders since 1974. Among the CIA's victims, the paper names Chilean Gen Carlos Prats, his wife Cora, and former Popular Unity Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

GRANMA says that the CIA leaders, like those of the Mafia, do not commit the crimes themselves. They now hire killers, whom they effectively protect after the assassinations are carried out.

Once again the CIA has made a mockery of the U.S. Senate, proving that it is a very [word indistinct] government.

MORA HERMAN SAYS CARTER CONCERNED ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA

FL060214 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter is quite concerned over the situation in Central America and has decided to intervene more actively in that area.

As a result of his meeting with Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the White House has issued a statement announcing that the United States will provide economic and military assistance to that country. Earlier, Carter also had decided to give economic and military assistance to the Salvadoran regime, and Washington continues supporting Gen Romero Lucas in Guatemala.

Honduras is Central America's poorest country with a high percentage of illiteracy--more than 50 percent--and an awesome infant mortality rate of 203 per 1,000 live births. It has a critical situation in the countryside where 76 percent of the peasant families do not own land while less than 1 percent [of the population] owns almost 25 percent of the arable land. In summary, Honduras is one of the most typical banana republics. It has been ferociously exploited by the transnational fruit companies and a voracious national oligarchy.

Honduras has been in the hands of one militaryman after another and each one of them has been tainted by corruption, bribery, drug traffic and worsened social injustice.

Some officials of the Carter government visited Honduras in recent months. Viron P. Vaky was there, and William Bowdler later tried to find ways of preventing revolutionary changes and [words indistinct] economic interests of the empire.

The formula of a democratic process that should end on 20 April with the election of a constituent assembly serves as the basis for Carter's hope that he will be able to prevent the popular uprisings in Honduras that have been occurring throughout Central America. However, quite specific evidence exists that an electoral fraud is being planned so that power is left in the hands of the group of 27 generals and colonels who command troops and benefit from the corruption that prevails in that country.

On 19 January last, a clandestine document signed by junior officers was circulated in Honduras denouncing the corruption of senior officers, especially in drug traffic, gambling and thefts. Another similar document was released on 10 December 1979. This document requested agrarian reform, and now, young officers of the Honduran armed forces again denounce the corruption among the hierarchy and speak of bribery and illicit businesses, the rising cost of living, discontent among the peasant masses without land and the fact, the document says, that a just and equitable revolution is becoming increasingly necessary so that the rich will earn less and workers can be given the opportunity to earn more.

Mr Carter has reason to be concerned. What happened in Nicaragua was a bitter pill for him and his advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. Neither do they like what is happening in El Salvador and they are even thinking of a military intervention. Things are getting worse every day in Guatemala and now Honduras is simmering.

The United States granted, through the Agency for International Development, nearly $450 million in credits to Central America in the 1978-79. It plans to raise this sum in the 1980-81 period.

During his meeting with Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, Carter said that Honduras is a good ally of the United States. He also said that Policarpo had undertaken agrarian reform. This shows how ill-informed the U.S. President is. And the so-called observers have been the ones who in this case have revealed what is behind Carter's reactionary demagogy when they assert that the United States cannot accept a new Nicaragua in a region near U.S. territory. The cynicism of the imperialists knows no bounds or moderation.

NONALINED CONGRATULATE RHODESIA'S PATRIOTIC FRONT

FL051301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries movement has decided to wire congratulations to the co-chairmen of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front for its extraordinary victory in this week-end's elections. The text of the message, which will be sent in the name of the UN plenary session by the president of the nonalined group at the United Nations, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, says that the movement's countries have received with satisfaction the reports of the historic victory of the Patriotic Front in the elections.

GREATER UNITY URGED AT UN NONALINED MEETING

FL060035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Fulfillment of agreements reached at the nonalined countries summit conference in Havana is possible only by strengthening the unity and cohesion of the nonalined countries movement, participants in a plenary meeting of this organization held at the United Nations have declared. The declaration points out the need to intensify the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement and the latter's decisive role in the people's struggle against all forms of oppression.

Speaking at the plenary session, the Afghan permanent representative to the United Nations, Bismillah Sahak, stressed that the pressure which imperialist and reactionary forces are trying to exert on the nonlined countries is being intensified considerably as the nonalined movement's influence grows. As an example, Sahak cited the subversive activity unleashed by international reaction against Afghanistan for which the Pakistani regime is being used actively.

For their part, the representatives of Angola, Algeria and Laos noted that the successive worsening of the international situation results from the sharp intensification of aggressive actions by imperialism. At the same time, Sri Lanka's delegate, (N. Balasubramanian), urged the nonalined countries to struggle more actively for the creation of a zone of peace around the Indian Ocean.

TEACHERS' CONTRIBUTION TO NICARAGUAN CRUSADE HAILED

PA050309 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] When, on the occasion of the events commemorating the attack on the Moncada held in the Cuban city of Holguin last 26 July Cuban revolutionary chief Fidel Castro announced that our people would send as many teachers as necessary to Nicaragua to help in the great literacy campaign, the idea was very enthusiastically received by thousands of Cuban youths. That announcement was the best tribute that could be paid, in the presence of 26 Sandinist National Liberation Front commanders, to the heroic people who 1 week earlier had completed their heroic struggle for liberation from Anastasio Somoza's bloody regime.

Although 30,000 young teachers promptly enrolled to offer their contribution to Nicaragua, Sandino's people requested only 1,200 teachers. A selection was immediately made and 650 young men and 550 young women were chosen, all of them degreed teachers with more than 3 years of experience and suitable political and moral backgrounds. With an average age of 26 years, these Cuban youths made up the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent and late last year began leaving for Nicaragua and were assigned throughout that Central American country, which extends from the legendary Segovia Mountains to the Isthmus of Rivas in the south, passing through the densely populated Pacific belt and the Central American Atlantic coast.

Along with other teachers, our young compatriots are now part of the national literacy crusade of heroes and martyrs of the Sandinist revolution, which the Nicaraguan National Government of Reconstruction has launched to eradicate illiteracy which, in that country, includes 50 percent of the population.

Regarding this project, which is already underway, national campaign coordinator Fernando Cardenal, who is also a priest and university professor, has stated that the literacy campaign represents the most important political development in Nicaragua since the fall of Anastasio Somoza.

Later on, Cardenal said that this campaign does not constitute simply a pedagogic and economic problem; it is a purely political problem with pedagogic implications.

To give an idea of the people's power when they decide to back some project, he said that 2 or 3 years would have been necessary to prepare the illiterates' center, but that only 15 days were available. But then, he said, we approached the popular organizations and the center was finished.

Like Cuba 19 years ago with its unprecedented campaign praised by UNESCO and other world organizations and authorities, Nicaragua will shortly carry out its enthusiastic national literacy crusade too.

FMC CONGRESS OPENS, VILMA ESPIN READS REPORT

FL051935 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1901 GMT on 3 March carries live coverage of the inaugural session of the Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) being held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. Coverage opens with cameras showing Fidel and Raul Castro among the officials on the dais.

Dora Carcano, FMC secretary general, acknowledges the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The crowd responds with applause and chanting of "Fidel, Fidel, Fidel." She also introduces Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who also is welcomed with applause. Carcano reports that other party, government, mass organization leaders as well as foreign guests are on the dais along with members of the diplomatic corps.

Carcano congratulates all FMC members for their enthusiasm during the preparatory phase of the congress. She also conveys greetings to all Cuban women working abroad. Carcano further reports on results of meetings preparatory to the congress that were characterized by massive participation of FMC members in all scheduled activities. She reports that more than 3 million pesos were raised to defray the expenses of the congress. She also refers to the activities and work of the other mass organizations in tribute to the FMC Congress.

Carcano expresses pleasure over the presence of foreign guests from Afghanistan, Algeria, southern Africa, Argentina, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Chile, Czechosolvakia and many other countries.

Carcano announces that the presidium of the congress should be elected "now." Each member has the list, she says. She calls for a vote if there are no other proposals. Delegates elect the presidium unanimously. Carcano introduces Maria Julia Redondo to chair the opening session.

Redondo introduces another delegate to report on congress procedures. The latter reports that out of 2,188 delegates elected, 2,170 are present--99 percent. She further reports on the "social composition" of the delegates, such as age groups, educational level, work experience and so forth.

The agenda and "internal regulation" are then submitted for a vote and the "documents" are approved unanimously without reading them. Electoral and documentation committees are then voted on and approved.

FMC President Vilma Espin is then introduced to read the "main report". She begins speaking at 1929 GMT.

FMC President Vilma Espin begins reading the main report to the Third FMC Congress at 1926 GMT, emphasizing FMC activities in support of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival, the nonalined countries summit and International Women's Year activities.

Espin then turns to a review of FMC work since the second congress 5 years ago, reporting on such topics as increased membership, seminars undertaken to train cadres, FMC support of Public Health Ministry work, mobilization of members to carry out the organization's work and activities and the need to improve and expand meetings of FMC committees at all levels.

She tend reports on the process of FMC assemblies to discuss bylaws, theses and other documents to prepare for the third congress, as well as fund raising to defray the expenses of the congress. Espin says that current work is in progress toward "FMC austerity" and to defray most of the organization's expenses.

Espin says that cultural development of FMC members is a "fundamental objective" of the organization and efforts are being intensified to this end, beginning with a census to determine the educational level of housewives and the latter's willingness to study. She goes on to report that the work of the FMC National School has been satisfactory. Vilma Espin ends her report at 2224 GMT.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN--A PCC delegation has departed for our country after participating in the 15th Congress of Japan's Communist Party. The Cuban delegation is headed by PCC Central Committee member Faure Chomon Mediavilla and includes Hilda Vasallo, an official of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations General Department. At the Tokyo International Airport Chomon was bid farewell by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of that country's Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo. The 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party was held from 26 February to 1 March in the City of Atami, a resort beach located in the Prefecture of Shizuoka, about 150 km southeast of Tokyo. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL]

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### FOUR-COUNTRY COMMITTEE SET UP TO DEAL WITH EMBASSY CRISIS

PA051708 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 Mar (AFP)--Four countries, among them the Dominican Republic, have set up a coordination committee to act in the name of the 15 countries whose ambassadors are being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez announced here today. This committee, which is composed of [representatives of] the United States, Mexico, Austria and the Dominican Republic, is already operating in the Colombian capital.

Dominican Ambassador to Peru Eduardo Antonio Garciz Vazquez, who arrived in Bogota several days ago, is representing Santo Domingo along with Minister [as received] Rogelio Augusto Sanchez Herrera, an official of the Foreign Ministry.

According to an official Dominican spokesman, this committee is seeking to broaden the path of negotiations with the guerrillas who have been occupying the Dominican diplomatic mission since 27 February.

Foreign Minister Fernandez has been unable to communicate during the past 2 days with his country's ambassador, Diogens Mallol Burgos, who is being held in the embassy, because of a communications break. Apparently, communication between the Colombian authorities and the hostages and the guerrilla occupiers is only being conducted over a direct line.

### COMMUNISTS VIEW CONFUSED AGRARIAN POLICY

PA041936 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1709 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Mar (EFE)--The Dominican Communist Party [PCD] believes that President Antonio Guzman, pressured by social conditions in the rural areas, has been compelled to make changes in the Dominican Agrarian Institute and the Armed Forces Ministry.

In a statement signed by PCD Secretary General Narciso Isa Conde, he said that President Guzman admitted in his speech to the national congress that his regime lacked dynamism in its agrarian policy. This is the reason, the statement adds, why Frank Rodriguez, director of the Dominican Agrarian Institute, was transferred to the Hydraulic Resources Institute after having gradually sacrificed most of his own agrarian concepts to appease the president and the party in power. The communists say that at the time of the crisis, Rodriguez, whom they call "the newcomer," was sacrificed in favor of Eligio Jaquez, who is linked to the "Santiago group" that supports President Guzman. The communists say that the change in the Agrarian Institute was influenced by Armed Forces Minister Maj Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario, who they consider one of the military chiefs more cognizant of the peasant situation. He promoted the agrarian reform seminar held last year for the armed forces.

The two staff changes as well as others which will accompany them are seen as a reinforcement of the situation created by the combination of Guzmanism with the civilian oligarchy within the military bureaucratic system as well as the definite sacrifice of a trend, which even though considerably diluted, has tended to promote a change in land ownership, they said.

## MEXICO

### VISITING ALGERIAN MINISTER NOTES FUNCTION OF OIL

PA042136 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2319 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (EFE)--Belkacem Nabi, Algerian energy and petrochemical industries minister, said here today that oil should be used "for building and peaceful coexistence." The Algerian official also advocated a revaluation of natural gas to reflect its importance and the advantages it presents with regard to other fuels.

Nabi and other members of an Algerian delegation visited hydrocarbon production centers in various parts of Mexico.

The official said that, since Mexico and Algeria are the owners of their oil wealth--their resources--these "should be used for our autonomous development and the welfare of our peoples." Nabi mentioned the possibility of technological cooperation in the area of hydrocarbons between the two nations, following a meeting with Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of the state Mexican Petroleum monopoly.

## SURINAME

### PRESIDENCY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MEETING WITH COUNCIL

FL041944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Office of the Presidency of Suriname today released a communique regarding a meeting that the president of the republic, Johan Ferrier, held with the Military Council. The communique, signed by (Dr Curie), director of the Office of the Presidency, was read to some 60 local and foreign journalists by Sgt Maj (Daicy Buterse), member of Suriname's Military Council.

The Council informed the president that all its actions and activities will be carried out as much as possible within the bounds of the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname and that all such actions and activities will be in the interest of and for the welfare of all the Surinamese people. In order to achieve prompt normalization of the Surinamese people's daily activities, the people are urged to work with confidence and in peace, individually and collectively, on all sectors and to devote themselves to the national interest.

### JUNTA TO FORM CIVILIAN COUNCIL UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

LD041353 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Suriname Junta Asks Bruma for Assistance"]

[Text] Rotterdam, 27 February--Former National Republic Party [PNR] leader Eddie Bruma yesterday received a request from the new military rulers in Suriname to cooperate with PNR member Franklin Leeflang in setting up a civilian council.

L. Neede--one of the leaders of the National Military Council--told us this morning that this civilian council will be entrusted with civilian affairs, while the military continue to perform a controlling role.

"Or in other words, the civilian council will be subordinate to the Military Council," Neede stated. "The civilian council will have to be composed of technocrats, irrespective of their political leaning."

When asked about President Ferrier's position, Neede said that he can give no information about this as yet.

Eddie Bruma's appointment by the military has encouraged the rumors among Surinamese Dutch citizens in our country that his party was behind the coup. Neede vigorously denied that it was a PNR coup. "Bruma was chosen merely because he can give good leadership and was approached by us for this reason. He is a respected person in society and in the legal profession."

In a telephone conversation with ANP [DUTCH NEWS AGENCY] yesterday, Bruma said that he is prepared to hold public office.

"I have great confidence in the work which the military can perform."

Bruma also stated that he has spoken with Deputy Premier van Genderen and Minister of Justice and Police Badrisingh in the Memre Boekoe Barracks--the barracks where the coup began Monday morning.

Bruma, who has retired from politics, was Prime Minister Arron's first minister of economic affairs. He resigned when Arron expelled Bruma's party from the government in 1977. Since then, the party has been in opposition to Arron's National Party.

National Military Council member Sergeant Sital said in a telephone conversation with "Focus" [Dutch television program] yesterday that elections will be held in Suriname "when the socioeconomic situation permits." The former government had called elections for 27 March.

Deputy Premier van Genderen transferred power to the military on behalf of the Arron government yesterday. In a radio and television statement he called on the population to "submit completely to the new authorities in order to insure that the peace, order and security which are so necessary remain maintained and guaranteed in the Republic of Suriname."

It was calm in Paramaribo last night, and everything indicates that the coup has been completely successful. The number of dead is at least 20. There are reports from neighboring French Guiana that between 200 and 300 Surinamese have fled into that country. The nightly curfew is still in force.

MILITARY DO NOT PLAN TO 'JETTISON DEMOCRACY'

LD041355 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed dispatch: "Arron and Ministers Give Themselves Up"]

[Text] Paramaribo, 29 February--Prime Minister Arron of the Suriname Government which was ousted by a coup at the beginning of this week gave himself up to the new military rulers yesterday evening. Together with four other former ministers, he presented himself at the headquarters of the National Military Council.

Like all other ministers in his cabinet--two of whom had already given themselves up--Arron will be placed under house arrest.

According to the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA), the political prisoners who have been detained since Monday will all be released tomorrow. The SNA, which is now one of the military's official mouthpieces, cites Lieutenant Van Rey of the National Military Council, who also stated that the prisoners who were flogged in the Memre Boekoe Barracks yesterday were young people who had been looting. "The military do not intend to jettison democracy. That would be very tough for military trained in the Netherlands, as we are, and in whom democratic sentiments are deeply rooted," Van Rey stated. However, he did place a question mark over parliamentary democracy in the form in which it has operated over the last few years. "An investigation into it must be conducted. If it transpires that this is the best way after all, it must remain so."